THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2383.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MOOLCHUND BHOYCHUND, formerly residing near Moombadavee, without the Fort of Bombay, and now a Prisoner in the Bombay Gaol for debt, hath filed a Petition praying for the benefit of the Act 9, Geo: IV, Cap. 73, together with an assignment of his Estate and Effects in my office.

A FERRIER,
For D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay, this 29th day of October, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

ALL persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of EDWARD JOHN STRACEY, Esq., late in the Civil Service of the Honorable Company, on their Bombay Establishment, are requested to notify the same on or before the 1st December, 1834, to the Executors; and those indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their respective Debts by the above specified time. Dated this 30th day of October, 1834.

J. RUSSELL,
Lieut. 11th Regt. N. I.
EXECUTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given—That JOHN BECKWITH, Esq, is authorized by us to transact our business, and to sign our firm per procuration.

FERGUSON, TURNER, AND CO.
Bombay, 25th October, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned informs the public that during the minority of his brother, Muncherjee Pestonjee, all his business was conducted in his own name, but as he (M. P.) has now attained his majority, the same will henceforward be conducted under their joint names, or firm of "*Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee*"

DADABHOY PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 1st November, 1834.

FOR SALE— That delightfully situated Retreat, called *Senhôr De Monte*, in excellent repair, the property of Captain HUGHES. Also a lease of some ground in its neighbourhood, yielding a considerable quantity of grass, and bearing a large number of Brab Trees. For particulars, apply to LEGGETT AND CO.

Bombay, 30th October, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a list of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND Co., the under mentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen		
Port.....at	Rs. 24	per doz.
Lisbon.....	12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*	18	"
Jamaica Rum.....at	12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs, of sorts,	18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 1st Nov., 1834.

TWO young men who arrived at Bombay by the Ship *Malabar*, as Passengers, would be glad—should any Gentleman want a Servant to England either by land or Sea—to engage in that capacity. References to be made at Mr. BROOKS' Hotel. Should a Character be required, it can be had by making an application for the same.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

JUST Published—No. 16 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's—Double Barrell Percussion Guns, (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનકોર ની સરકાર ની એલચીનુ કંતરાકટ કાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કેઠલ શકી કરનારને શાતાજે તે ઉપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી વીશે પરપોજ લો તારીખ ૧ લી જનેવારી શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે

એ માલનો જથો કુમેશાનો સરેશતા પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની એવરેજ એ ટલે સરાસરી ઉતરેછે તે દર એક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાણવી

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી વીની કાડવા નો જે સરેશતો કુતો તે કુવેપછે કાડી નાંખે એછે ને બધો જથો એકદર એકદમો વધુ કીમત જેકોઇ રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ એકે ચારશો પનચોતેર થીબની અડકો લાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ સાદરી ની મુડી મો બાંધી વાંકાંણ ઉપર સરેશતા પરમાંણે સરકારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે

આવતા ફેબરવારી મહીનાંથી જકાડો ઉપરથી એલચીઓ ઉતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ મી એપ્રેલે મહીનાનીએ બધી રાશ આ પેઆમો આવશે

જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ઘણીએ રૂપીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી એપ્રેલે દીને સરકારની વખારોમોથી નકી ઉચકી લજજશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ ચુનેગારીમો જશે તથા કંતરા કટ રદ તથા બાતેલ થશે

નમુનો એવો કોએ તથા એ વીશે કાંજ પુછવુ કોએતો કેઠલ શકી કરનારને અલેઆ થી અમવા પુછેઆથી માલુમ પડશે

જે—કાલકીકોટ
તરાવેનકોરની સરકારનો વેપાર ખાતાનો ચુમાશતો

શ્રી તરાવિનકોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ
આલપજ તારીખ ૧૫ મી
શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR SALE,

TWO very superior six Octave Square Piano Fortes, constructed upon the most approved principle, with patent metal screw-plate, and all the additional improvements; by Mortimer, Anderson and Co. Price 800, and 750 Rs.

The instruments are on view at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co's.

Nesbit Lane, 1st Nov., 1834.

ON Wednesday, next the 5th proximo, at noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO. will sell by public outcry, without reserve, theundermentioned Tents, which are in excellent repair, and well worthy the notice of purchasers. They will be pitched for view, on the Eplanade, near to the Church Gate, on Monday next.

1 Double poled Tent, with outer Walls.
1 Single do. do.
1 Do. do. do.
1 Rowtee, 1 Bechoba, and 2 Necessary tents.

ON Wednesday next, the 5th instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell, by public auction, at their rooms, a choice and varied assortment of Sporting and other Prints, coloured and plain; consisting of Himting, Racing, and Shooting series, Steeple Chases, Mail Coaches, Stage Waggons, Phaetons, Epsom and Goodwood Races, Views of London, elegantly finished drawings for Scrap Books, Caricatures, &c. &c. &c. Also an Invoice of superior Hosiery, White Queen's Ware, China Flower Pots, prepared Sago Powder, sundry Piece Goods, a few Boxes of Manilla Cheroots, about 100 prime and fresh York Hams, a few Sides of Bacon, and a great number of valuable books.

AT NOON,

A very handsome London-built Phaeton with double body, patent axles, and complete in very respect, and has only been run about 12 months, being parted with in consequence of the owner having no further use for it.

A handsome Family Barouche, n good repair, painted dark green; and an English built Landaulette, with pair of Grey Horses and Harness; a Bengal built Shigram, with a pair of Bay Carriage Horses, and Harness.

A Handsome Grey Arab Horse, rising 5 years; 15 hands high; perfectly gentle, and warranted as a good Lady's Horse.

Nesbit Lane, 1st November, 1834.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, & CO. have just received for Sale on commission, a copy of Lieut. Alexander Burnes's Travels into "Bokhara," being the account of a journey from India to Cabool, Tartary and Persia, and Narrative of a voyage on the Indus, embellished with a map of the route pursued, [illegible] Price 50 Rs.

FOR sale on Commission, the following Books, the property of an officer of the Engineers, deceased.

1 Vol. Eddystone Lighthouse.
3 do Swenton's Reports.
1 do Indgold's Principles of Carpentery.
1 do Benbow on Timber.
1 do Treatise on Trigonometry.
2 do. Elementary Fortification.
3 do. Hutton's Mathematics.
1 do. Permanent Fortification 1, and 1 vol. of Plates to do.
2 do. Journals of Sieges.
1 do. Treatise on Mines.
1 do. Field Fortification.
2 do. Napier's Peninsular War.
2 do. Gregory's Mechanics and Plates.
2 do. Nicholson's Architectural Dictionary.
1 do. Chambers's Civil Architecture.
1 do. Practical Geometry.
2 do. Treatise on Topography.
1 do. Juman's Nautical Tables.
1 do. British Gunner.
1 do. Clunes's Itinerary, with Appendix.
1 do. Mode of Attack.
1 do. Practical Field Fortification.
1 do. Principles of Defence.
1 do. Defence of Fortified places.
1 do. Lake's Journals.
1 do. A short account of improvements in Gunpowder.
1 do. Plain and Spherical Trigonometry.
1 do. Treatise on Arches.
1 do. Plates on Attack, and Defence of fortified places.
1 do. Explanatory plates to Lake's sieges.
4 do. Reports on Weights and Measures.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of Grey Persian, Carriage Horses, of which every particular can be known on application to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BURJORJEE DOSSABHOY, has lately purchased and exposed for Sale at his Shop, opposite to the Genl. Post Office, a few Large Stone Bottles of Old Tom, Manilla Cheroots and best Whiskey.

Appollo Street, 31st October, 1834.

TO BE LET—A light and airy upper-roomed HOUSE, with a compound and Stable, situated in Dean's lane, opposite to Messrs. McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

The House commands an excellent view of the Govt. Garden, and is very suitable for an Office. Can be had on moderate terms. For particulars, apply to DORABJEE RUTTONJEE, Broker, in Moodey Street.

Bombay, 1st November, 1834.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY most respectfully begs to acquaint his Customers, that he has purchased by the French ship ——— Captain *Dushimeer*, lately arrived from Bordeaux, the following Articles, which are exposed for sale at his Shop, in Meadow Street, viz.

Atificial Flowers—both Bunch and Wreath, Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, white and coloured; Silk Grosdenaples for Dresses; Satin of different colours; Crape and Crape Leese; real blonde Edging; Gentlemen's richly figured Waistcoat Silk Braces; Silk and Kid Elastic Garters; richly figured Gauze Ribbon, and new fashioned figured Waist Ribbon; narrow and broad Satin Bonnet Ribbon; richly figured Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Ladies richly; trimmed new fashion Straw and Silk Bonnets, and Girl's ditto, without trimming; Musical Snuff Boxes; Children's Toys; best Eau-de-cologne, Ladies new fashion Hair Combs, and avariety of other articles of Millinery.

Bombay, 31st Oct., 1834.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM INDIA.

MR. RICHARD GRAHAM WALKER, begs to intimate, that Mr. GRIERSON, has transferred to him the charge of his establishment near London, which he contiuues to conduct on the same principles as his Predecessor, with whom he has been an Assistant for some time.

All particulars respecting this establishment will be furnished on application to Mr. H. MARTINDELL, Calcutta; Brigadier General TEVENSON, C. B. Commanding at Cawnpore; Revd. R. BOWIE, at Madras; Messrs. LYALL, MATHESON, AND CO, at Calcutta; and Messrs. REMINGTON, AND CO. at Bombay.

FIFTY-FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

IN the SECOND CLASS. Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale at the undermentioned Prices. Apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE, Dantra, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, AND CO.

TERMS, CASH.

Whole Tickets.....	Rs.	95.
Half....ditto.....	"	48.
Quarter ditto.....	"	24.
One-eighth do		12

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR sale at the Durpun Office, for the use of Travellers Overland from India, via the Red Sea, viz.

A short Grammar of the Vulgar Arabic Language, as spoken in Egypt and Syria—Price.....Rs. 3

A short Grammar of the Turkish Language..... " 2

Bombay, 1st Nov., 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 1st Nov., 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 25	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26	per doz.
Ditto, in pints.....	" 14	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry, in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Brandy, Rs. 3 per gallon.

Old Tom, at Rs. 10 per Gallon or Rs. 25 per doz.

Hollands, at Rs. 2 per gallon.

1st Nov., 1834.

FOR SALE AT POONA,

TWO Tile-roofed Bungalows and outhouses, excepting Stable and Coach House, which are chuppered, situated in the compound next to the Post Office, on the N. E. side. For particulars apply to JANGHERJEE MANACKJEE, at Poona, or JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY,

A PAIR of Shigram Bullocks, of Malwa breed, and large size. For particulars, apply to JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE, and Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, situate in Bazar Street within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and which has been lately seized and attached by the Sheriff of Bombay, by *virtue* of a *Writ* of Execution, issued from the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of PRANJEEVUNDASS ANOOPDASS, against the Estate and property of RUNSORDASS RUNGEELLADASS, and advertised for sale on the 5th of November next ensuing, is the sole and exclusive property of Boye JUMNABOY, Widow, of the late RUNGEELLADASS HURYDASS, and that the same never at any time belonged to the said RUNSORDASS RUNGEELLADASS. Should any person or persons therefore, after this Notice, purchase the same, it will be at his, her, and their own peril and risk; and he, she, or they, will be responsible for any damage that may be sustained thereby.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1834.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious House in Rampart Row, lately occupied by JAMES McADAM, Esq. Entry immediately.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 31*st October*, 1834.

TO Be Let—A small upper-roomed House in Forbes Street, within the Fort.

Ditto, do. in Mazagon, at the foot of Storm hall and Belmont.

Ditto do. next to Mrs. Tadman's Bakery. For particulars, apply to DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at their Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 1*st Nov.*, 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper-roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 1*st November*, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, W. KERBY, Commander, 510 Tons. Will sail 20th November. Apply to Captain KERBY, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, and Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE New Ship MALABAR, 650 tons burthen, WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander. Will be despatched for London in all December. The accommodations of this vessel are very spacious and neatly fitted up. A Surgeon is attached.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 1*st. Nov.*, 1834

THE Barque ELLORA, of 350 Tons, J. BLAIR, Commander; has good accommodation for a small number of Passengers, and will sail about 10th instant.—Apply a the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 1*st Nov.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, is expected in all December, and will sail in January. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double Galleries, the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 1*st Nov.*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will sail in all January, having excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 25*th Oct.*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander, will sail from hence in January: Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 1*st Nov.* 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, W. S. STOCKLEY, H. C. S. commander, has superior accommodations for passengers; carries a surgeon; and will be dispatched for the above port on the 1st December. Apply to Captain STOCKLEY, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE, AND ST. HELENA,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has splendid accommodations for passengers; carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched 1st to 15th December.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply at the office of DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 1*st Nov.*, 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander; is expected here in all November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., at whose office plans of the accommodation may be seen.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander, is daily expected from London.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in the first week in January, calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE HERO of MALOWN, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 500 Tons, will carry a Surgeon; sails early in December. For terms, apply to Captain Smith, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd October*, 1834

No. 443.—Lieutenant colonel J. G. Griffith, senior commissary of ordnance, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 1st of December next, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

Captain J. Laurie, senior deputy commissary of ordnance at the presidency, is appointed to conduct the duties of the department, during the absence of lieutenant colonel Griffith.

No. 444.—The following native promotion is made:—

3rd regiment native infantry.

Color havildar Sewdeen Sing to be jemadar, *vice* Shaik Ahmed, appointed naib killadar of the hill fort of Loghur. Date of rank.—20th September, 1834.

Bombay Castle, 24*th October*, 834.

No. 445.—Captain R. O. Meriton, paymaster of the Southern division of the army, is allowed an extension of leave to the Cape of Good Hope, for a period of twelve months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 446.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the European veteran company be removed from Severndroog to Versovah, as soon as the barracks at the latter station can be prepared for them.

No. 447.—Colonel Samuel Goofellow, chief engineer, is allowed to visit the Deccan and to be absent from the presidency during the month of November next

Bombay Castle, 25*th October*, 1834.

No. 448.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute Poona a brigade command of the 1st class, and to direct that Hursole cease to be a brigade command from this date.

No. 449.—Colonel T. Willshire, of His Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal regiment, is appointed to command the Poona brigade,

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council.

C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28*th October* 1834. Council is pleased to publish the appointment by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council of surgeon J. P. Riach, of the medical establishment of this presidency, as surgeon to the mission at the court of His Majesty the King of Persia.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. James Erskine, 1st assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, under date the 12th, and published in the Government Gazette of the 18th ultimo, is cancelled, agreeably to his request.

Mr. Erskine, the civil and staff surgeon at Rajcote, is permitted to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, with leave from the 10th November till the 20th December next; assistant surgeon Arding assuming temporary charge of his duties.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25*th October*, 1834.

Mr. T. H. Baber, principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, sub-collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, first assistant to the collector of Tanna, is to take charge of that collectorate, on Mr. Giberne's departure.

Mr. W. S. Boyd's appointment, as acting collector of Tanna, is cancelled, at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 29*th October*, 1834.

Mr. T. H. Baber, to be principal collector and political agent in the Southern Marhatta country.

Mr. R. Mills, to be principal collector of Poona.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29*th October*, 1834.

Mr. Morris, deputy accountant general, returned to the presidency on the 19th instant, from the leave of absence granted him on the 6th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. H. WATHEN,—*Sec. to Govt.*

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

Memorandum of a proposal for forming a joint stock Company in London for the purpose of Establishing a Monthly Steam Communication between India and Great Britain

It is proposed to form in London a joint stock company for the purpose of establishing a Monthly Steam communication between Bombay and Suez for the conveyance of Passengers and Mails, in connection with His Majesty's Steam packets, which it is under the consideration of Government to send to Alexandria to convey such Passengers and Mails thence to Falmouth.

The Capital of the Company to be £100,000 divided into 4,000 shares of £25 each—to be incorporated by act of parliament, by which the Shareholders shall be released from personal liability for the debts of the Company, beyond the original value of their shares.

The whole management of the affairs of this Steam Company, to be vested in a Governor, and four directors without salaries, chosen by a vote of the majority of the shareholders, who will be assisted by a Secretary, to whom a suitable allowance will be made.

As a considerable outlay of money would be necessary in the first instance and the number of passengers and letters would not be so great as might reasonably be looked for ultimately; it is expected that the Indian Government will agree to pay £1500 for the conveyance of their despatches from Bombay to Suez, and a similar sum from Suez to Bombay every voyage for the first year, and £1000 for the three following years.

According to the opinion of Captain Wilson, who commanded the Hugh Lindsay, Steam Vessels of 270 tons, and Engines of 80 horse power, capable of carrying 13 days coal, Water, provisions, and a little luggage, would be the best adapted for the navigation of the Red Sea.

In order to have a monthly communication three such Steam Ships would be necessary, and it would probably be most for the advantage of the Company to get the Engines made by the best makers here and sent out to Bombay, where the vessels could be constructed according to any plan, and would be ready almost as soon as the Engines could arrive in Bombay.

In the meantime an application could be made to the Indian Government for permission to run the Hugh Linday one or two voyages.

It is generally believed that Steam vessels could not make the Voyage from Bombay to Suez during the height of the S. W. monsoon, which might prevent Steam vessels leaving Bombay in the months of July and August; eventually perhaps even this difficulty may be overcome.

It would be necessary to have large depots of Coals at Bombay and Socotra whence Supplies could be sent to Maculla and Judda, where very considerable stocks would also be requisite. Smaller depots might also be established at Mocha Cossier and Suez in event of unusual detention by strong contrary winds. But in ordinary cases the Steamer would take in Coals only at Bombay, Maculla and Judda. The East India Company have a large quantity of Coals now in Bombay, part of which they would probably give to the Steam Company together with a convenient place for keeping them and other necessary Stores.

A European Agent in Egypt, to take charge of the mails and facilitate the conveyance of passengers, as well as to attend to the Interests of the Company, would be indispensable.

If the Company were formed now, and the necessary arrangements made, one new Steam Vessel might be built and ready for Sea by the end of next monsoon and would sail from Bombay on the first of Sept. 1835

The Hugh Lindsay could sail on the 1st October, and by the 1st November the second steamer would, be ready for sea, so that from that date there would be a regular monthly conveyance from Bombay to Suez.

With the assistance of the Hugh Lindsay two steamers would probably be sufficient for the first year, and the expense of the 20 voyages which they might make up to the 1st June 1836, inclusive, may be estimated as follows:

Estimated expenditure and receipts for the first year.

Of 2 new Steam Vessels		£40,000
5000 tons Coals, at 60 *s.* per. ton		15,000
Wages of Captains, Engineers, firemen and Crew		5,500
Provisions, Water &c. for voyages and crew for 20 Voyages		6,000
Insurance on £40,000 10 per. cent	}	4,450
15,000 3 per. cent	}	
Interest on £70,000, 5 per. cent		3,500
Agency at different Stations, Boats and men for landing and shipping coal and other incidental expenses		5,000
Repairs to Steam vessels		2,000
		81,450
Deduct the estimated value of 2 steam boats at the end of the Year		20,000
		£ 61,450

Expected from Government.

£ 1,500 for 20 voyages	30,000
Ten passengers each voyage, paying from £80 £200 each, according to the Cabin occupied the whole averaging £100	20,000
4000 letters each voyage at 2s. 6d. each	10,000
Leaving a loss of	1,450
	£ 61,450

THE SECOND YEAR.

Add the debit of 2 Steam Vessels	20,00
Cost of the 3d Steamer	20,000
Coals, Insurance, repairs, Interest and other expenses as before	41,450
	81,450
Deduct the Estimated value of 3 Steam vessels.	26,000
	55,450
Profit	1·050
	56,500
Expected from Government, £1000 for 20 ages £	20,000
12 passengers each voyage averaging £100 each	24,000
6000 letters each voyage, at 2 | 6 each	12,500
	56,500

THE THIRD YEAR.

Add the debit of 3 Steamers, £	26,000
Coal as before	15,000
Pay of Crews	5,500
Provisions &c	7,000
Insurance £30,000, 10 per cent, 18,000, 3 per cent	3,450
Interest £45,000, 5 per cent	2,250
Agency, &c	5,000
Repairs of Steam Vessels	5,000
	69,200
Deduct value of 3 Steamers	20,900
	48,400
Profit	21,600
	£ 70,000
Expected from the Indian Government	£ 20,000
15 Passengers each voyage, at £ 100 each	30,000
8,000 letters each voyage	20,000
	£ 70,000

From this statement it appears at the end of 3 years the company would have made a clear profit of £21,200 upon an outlay of £81,450, and would be proprietors of three new Steam Vessels standing in their Books at about one-third of their original cost.

INUNDATION AT SURAT.

For the satisfaction of subscribers at a distance, the following statement of receipts and disbursements of the money collected in aid of the Sufferers by the late inundation at Surat, is submitted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

H. E. W. Nuwab.	250 0 00	Lt. M. Smyth, Baroda	25 0 00
Bomanjee Muncherjee Bownugree	200 0 00	Capt. Iredell	25 0 00
Mr. Vibart	100 0 00	Hurgovind	25 0 00
Mr. Pelly	100 0 00	Mr. Webb	20 0 00
Mr. Lumsden	100 0 00	Mr. Hughes	20 0 00
Mr. Law	100 0 00	Capt. Duff	20 0 00
Meerwanjee Hormusjee	100 0 00	Mr. Simms	25 0 00
Clerks in the Secretary's Office, Bombay	140 0 46	Dr. Purnell	20 0 00
Frith Bomanjee and Co. Bombay	100 0 00	Mr. Jopp	15 0 00
Mr. Jackson, Broach	50 0 00	Mr. Keays	15 0 00
Mr. Chambers, Jun.	50 0 00	Capt. Penley	15 0 00
Capt. Holland, Poona	50 0 00	Mr. Landon	15 0 00
Capt. Brucks, I. N.	50 0 00	Mr. Edwards	10 0 00
Mr. Gibso	31 0 00	Mr. Giberne	10 0 00
T. S. A M	30 0 00	Mr. Steward	10 0 00
Mr Pelly Junior	25 0 00	Mr. Browne	10 0 00
Moolna Rootbood Deen	25 0 00	Mr. Munro	10 0 00
Ardaseer, Bahadoor Kotwal	25 0 00	Mr. Wells	10 0 00
The Bukhshee of Surat	25 0 00	Mr. Parsons	10 0 00
		Manockjee Espuncharjee	10 0 00
		Dadukby Numawala	10 0 00
		Mr. Orrok	10 0 00
		A. B.	5 0 00
		Rupees	1896 0 46

EXPENDITURE.

Distributed in Grain and Cloth to the most necessitous	574 2 5
In small sums to others who had lost their houses or property	1319 1 90
Stationary	2 0 00
	1896 0 46

(Signed) ALEX. GIBSON,
Secretary to late Committee.

Surat, 20*th October*, 1834.

BOMBAY RACES, 1835.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Newnham Stakes of Rupees 500 from the Fund, and two Gold mohurs each Subscriber, with an entrance of 100 Rupees, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Purse, Plate, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes. Weight 8 st. 4 lbs. Two miles. To close on the 10th November, 1834, on which day all Horses to be named.

SECOND RACE.—A Plate, for all Arab Horses, of Rupees 400 from the Fund, and five Gold mohurs each subscriber. weight for Inches, 14 hands carrying 8. st. 7 lbs. Heats one and a half mile and a distance.

THIRD RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 1,000 each, half forfeit, for all Arab Colts that have never started for Purse, Plate, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes; weight for age. Two miles. To be run on the first day of the Bombay meeting in January 1835. Horses to be named before the 1st of January, 1834; being at that time bonafide Colts and untried. Five Subscribers.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

FIRST RACE.—A Cup given by the members of the Byculla Club, value 100 £. the surplus in specie, with an entrance of 100 Rupees each, for all Arab Horses that have never started before the 1st of December 1834. Heats one and a half mile and a distance. Weight 8 st. 4. lbs. A winner once to carry 7. lb; more than once 10 lb. extra. Three Horses to start or no race

SECOND RACE.—A Hack Plate, for all Arab Horses of Rupees 200 from the Fund and three Gold mohurs, each subscriber. Heats one and a half mile. Weights 11st. Gentlemen riders. The winner to be sold for Rupees 500. To be run chequered heats with the above race.

THIRD RACE.—The Bombay Subscription Plate, for all Arab Horses, of Rupees 500 from the Fund, and Rupees 100 each subscriber; weight for age. Heats two miles.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 3TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Forbes' stakes, for all Horses, of 400 Rupees from the Fund and Ten Gold mohurs each subscriber, Arab Horses 9 st. English Horses 9 st. 12. lb. Three miles

SECOND RACE.—A Plate for Beaten maidens that have never started before the 1st. of December, 1834, of Rupees 300, from the Fund, and 10 Gold mohurs each Subscriber. Heats one and a half mile; weight 8 Stone.

THIRD RACE.—A Plate, for all Arab Horses, of Rupees 400. from the Fund, and Five Gold mohurs each Subscriber. Weight for age and inches. 14 hds and aged carrying 9 st. Heats two miles.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE—The Byculla stakes for all Arab Horses, of Rupees 400. from the Fund and 10 Gold-mohurs each subscriber; weight 8 st. 7 lb. Heats 1 mile. The winner of one Race to carry 5 lb., of more than one 7 lb extra.

SECOND RACE.—The Ladies and Bachelor's Purse, for all Arab Horses, of Rupees 400 from the Fund and Five Gold mohurs each subscriber. Heats two and a half miles. Weight 8 st. 7 lb.

THIRD RACE.—The Malet stakes of 400 Rupees from the Fund and 10 Gold mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses. Three miles. To be handicapped by the Stewards.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE—A Plate of Rupees 300, from the Fund, and 4 Gold mohurs each subscriber, for all Galloways 13 hands, 3 inches and under; weight for Inches, 14 hands carrying 8 st. 7 lb. Heats one and a half mile.

SECOND RACE.—A Cup Value 200 Guineas, presented by W. Newnham Esq on the following conditions:—For all Arab Horses. Entrance 300 Rupees each; three miles; to be handicapped by the Stewards. The Cup to be the property of any Gentleman who may win it at two successive seasons.

THIRD RACE.—A Poney Plate of Rupees 100 from the Fund and 3 Gold mohurs each subscriber. For all Ponies.—Catch weights,—Heats half a mile.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Bombay Turf Cup, Value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions. Horses carrying 9 st. Two miles.

SECOND RACE.—A Plate for Beaten Horses of the Season who have saved their distance in any Public Race. Rupees 300 from the Fund, and 3 Gold mohurs each subscriber. Heats two miles; to be handicapped by the Stewards.

THIRD RACE.—Match for Rupees 500; one and a half mile

Mr. William's Fitz Eustace.....8 st. 7 lbs
Mr. Jersey's Scarecrow.....7 st. 13 lbs
Half forfeit.

T. E. COTGRAVE.
Secretary B. T.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' names.	*of*	*Date intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Ship Princess Charlotte		20th Nov.	Liverpool	St. Helena.
" Ellora		10th Nov.	Greenock	Direct.
" Boyne		1st Dec.	London	St. Helena.
" Hero of Malown		Do. do.	Do.	Ditto.
" Malabar		In all Dec.	Do.	Uncertain.
" Cestrian		10th Nov.	Calcutta.	Direct.
Barque Arab		2nd do.	Do.	Ditto.

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EXCHANGE.

	Sell.	Buy.
Six per cent Remitable Loan	131½	132
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107½	107½
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	107	107½
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	107 *a*	11
Third five per cent Loan	110	110½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days	100	101½
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11
Canton Bills	None.	
Spanish dollars per 100	221	221½
Sovereigns each	10½	11

HIGH WATER TABLE.—1ST NOV. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	11 33	11 51
Sunday	11 56	0 02
Monday	0 19	0 37
Tuesday	0 54	1 12
Wednesday	1 32	1 52
Thursday	2 13	2 35
Friday	3 01	3 28

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. John Clunes, 12th Regt. N I, from England.
Capt. Richard Ord, 24th Regt. N. I, from do
Cadet T. L. Jameson, from do.
Lieut. G. T. Cooke. 13th Regt. N. I., from Dapoolie
Surg. C. Kane, from England.
Lieut. R. Bourchier, 4th Regt. from do.
Asst Surg. T. Hoy, Madras Est. from Aurungabad.
Capt. Fawcett, A. A. Genl S. D. A. from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign C. Grey, European Regt., to Poona.
Ensign J. Tait, 6th Regt. N. I., to the Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH,

On the 26th Ult., Eliza, the wife of Sub-conductor Smith, Ordnance Department, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Cannanore, on the 1st September, Private CHARLES LARKE, H. M. 57th Regt. to Miss MARIA JOHNSON, the only daughter of Mr. THOMAS JOHNSON, Schoolmaster, at that Station.

BIRTHS.—At Nellore, on Wednesday, the 15th of October, the Lady T. PRENDERGAST, Esq. C. of a Son. At Bellary on the 10th October, the Lady of Captain G. FERUSON HUTCHISON of the 31st Regt. Light Infantry, of a son. At Bangalore, on the 29th Sept. 1834, the Wife of Garrison Serjeant Major J. F. DAWES, of a Daughter. At New Town, Madras, on the evening of the 2d October, Mrs. G. DALLY, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Masulipatam, on the 12th October, Surgeon J. HAZLEWOOD of the 4th Regt. N. I. At Egmore, on Friday, the 17th Oct. HARRIET SOPHIA, the infant Daughter of Mr. W. FAULKNER, aged two years and 13 days. At Bangalore, on the 17th Sept. 1834, the infant Daughter of Mr. JAMES HAMNETT.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th October, Mrs. Mary Carrow, Wife of Mr. J. L. Carrow, of a Daughter. At Chowringhee, on the 9th October, the Lady of Captain B. Travel Phillips, 9th Light Cavalry, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 9th October, Mr. W. Greenaway, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 9th October, the Lady of Captain R. Edwards, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 10th October, Mrs. Place, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on the 11th October, Mrs J. D. M. Sinaes, of a son. At Saugur, on the morning of the 30th September, the Lady of Lieutenant Philip Goldney, Interpreter and Quarter Master 4th Regiment, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 10th October, at St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Dealtry, John Wallace, Esq., to Miss Priscilla Dyer. At Chunar, on the 7th October, by the Reverend R. Eteson, Mr. John Fleming, Garrison Non-Commissioned Staff, to Elizabeth, only Daughter of Mr. S. Patman, Conductor of Ordnance. At Aurungabad, on the 13th June, by Colonel Baddely, Commanding the Division, Mr. D. Alexander, Head Clerk Hingolee Division, Pay Office, to Miss Amelia King.

DEATHS.—At Dinapore, on the 2nd October, the infant Daughter of James M Mackie, Esq. At Mynpoorie, on the 30th September, the infant Son of T. R. Davidson, Esq., aged 4 months. At Macao, in June last, Mrs. Euphemia Durant, Wife of Captain William Durant, of the Bombay Merchant Service. At Calcutta, on the 11th October, Clarence John Saint Leger, the infant Son of Mr. J. D. M. Sinaes.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—At Edinburgh, on the 5th June, W. P. Grant, Esq., Junior, of Rothiemurchies, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of the late Henry Siddons, Esq.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 29th.—Grab Brig Candabux, Amobhoy, Naiquedah, from Zanzebar 30th Sept.
Passengers.— 4 Natives.
Departures—None since our last.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN TH HABOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
Do. STEAMER.—Hu h Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Cestrian, Gilmore, Princes Charlotte, Hero of Malown, Dauntless, and Malabar.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, Rampertap, Good Success, Regia, and Lady Sarah.
AMERICAN—Ship Corvo.
ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon and Candabux.
FRENCH.—Brig Buffon

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 10. Bark *London*, John Pickering from London 28th May, and Ennore 26th September—Ship *Fatal Curreem*, Moossa, from Bombay 26th August, and Allepee 15th September.

THE COURIER

SATURDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1834.

It is currently reported, and we believe on very good authority, that Captain Melville of the 7th regiment N. I. is coming out with Mr. Grant as private secretary. It seems, however, if the regulation be strictly enforced which prohibits the employment of more than a given number of officers in each regiment on the staff, that this appointment must be cancelled, as the 7th regt. has already the prescribed number absent.

Captain Graham, who was for some time military secretary to Sir John Malcolm, it is generally understood, will hold the same situation under Mr. Grant; and Col. Livingstone of this establishment, it is said, will be town major.

The *Falcon* which arrived at Calcutta on the 12th ult. has brought accounts of a rupture having taken place between Lord Napier and the local authorities at Canton. It appears this was occasioned by a determination on the part of the former to communicate directly with the Viceroy, instead of through the Hong merchants, as the company's agents have hitherto done. The trade was in consequence stopped by the Chinese on the 17th August; and on the 21st, when the *Cornwallis*, which brought an account of the event to Singapore, sailed, no opinion could be formed as to the probable duration of the interruption.

By private letters which have been received here from Canton it would seem, however, that no very serious apprehensions were entertained in consequence of what had occurred. The merchants there are represented, at the same time, as approving without an exception, of the course pursued by Lord Napier, and thus giving the present dispute a very different aspect from former ones with the Chinese authorities; the supracargoes never having succeeded in securing the co-operation of the mercantile community in their measures.

We observe that doubts are expressed in the Bengal papers as to the expediency of breaking with the Viceroy on a point which they regard as one of mere etiquette. But it is to be observed even if it were so, which it by no means is, that points of etiquette are those which the Chinese have always stickled for in their negotiations with British agents of whatever kind, from an ambassador down to the mere bearer of a letter, and that by managing them adroitly they have hitherto, generally, succeeded in accomplishing their ends. It was surely advisable, therefore, to meet them on their own ground, whatever it might be, and concede nothing which could be made use of as a precedent to lower the footing on which Lord Napier is entitled, as the representative of a powerful nation, to correspond with the Viceroy of Canton. Had the Hong merchants once been acknowledged as the medium of intercourse between the two, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to establish any other; and it is needless to point out how much they might have taken advantage of their position to defeat the plans of the commissioners whenever they were of a nature hostile to their interests.

We do not see under the circumstances that Lord Napier could well, without sacrificing the interests he was appointed to superintend, have adopted any other course than the one he has done. The general support he has met with proves that the opinion regarding his measures is favorable in Canton; and it is sincerely to be hoped therefore that he will maintain the spirited and energetic tone with which he has commenced his official career, until his very reasonable demands are complied with.

An account from the *Bengal Hurkaru* of a meeting of the merchants of Canton, at which Lord Napier presided, will be found below.

The following account of the market at Canton is the latest we have seen. It is dated the 13th August.

		Delivery in July.
Malwa Opium	605 a 610	Chests 672
Dholl—Cotton	11.5	Bales 7670
Surat	13 0	
Delivery in August		4, 00

Exchange had fallen to 4 | 10 for Am. Bills.—£7000 drafts of the Superintendent on H. M Treasury at 3 days were negotiated at 4 4½.

The *Gipsey* arrived on the 6th, and the *Clyde* on the 12th August, both from this port.

We understand letters have been received here by which it appears that Mr. Elphinstone's statue was shipped on board the *Marquis of Hastings*. This vessel sailed early in July, and may be expected daily.—The statue as most of our readers probably are aware is by Chantrey, and is intended for the semicircle at the end of the great room in the Town Hall. There is some prospect therefore of seeing one suitable ornament at least in that magnificent but hitherto neglected apartment. Others it is to be hoped will follow before long. Why the statues of the Marquis Wellesley and Lord Cornwallis have not already been transferred to it from their present wretched situations has always been a matter of surprise to us. The room is much too large for the society of Bombay. The motley crowd collected by Joseph Wolff did not more than occupy a third of it, and no assemblage half as numerous can be expected on any ordinary occasion. As for the sixty or eighty persons who generally collect together at public meetings and balls, they would be almost lost in it, or, at best, could but fill a corner. The space, therefore, required for a statue, or indeed for half a dozen, might be advantageously spared for their reception: and no more appropriate method that we are aware of can be devised for decorating the Town Hall than placing them in it. The statues we have alluded to, would, at the same time, be preserved from the effects of the weather, to which they are now so much exposed.

Sir John Malcolm's statue we understand is nearly completed, and will be ready for shipment in March next.

Our readers will be glad to learn that letters have been received from England, by the vessels lately arrived, which show that steam communication with this country is at last exciting the attention of private individuals there, as well as that of the British government. The notices, indeed, which we have extracted regarding it from the *Times* newspaper prove this; but it appears besides that Sir Pultency Malcolm has exerted his powerful interest in promoting a plan for Steaming to India at the Admiralty; and we have just been favored with an outline of a scheme which has been extensively circulated in London, by mercantile men of considerable influence there, for accomplishing the same object by means of a joint stock company. This we have published in to-day's paper, and we have only to add that it has been laid before the Board of Control and favorably received by some of the members of that body. It will be observed that the scheme is based on the supposition that the government will make the necessary arrangements for conveying the passengers and mails to and from India by steam, with the least possible delay, and without subjecting them to a long quarantine at Malta. Of the correctness of this all accounts agree in stating there is not the least doubt. The only question seems to be as to the best mode of proceeding on this side of the isthmus of Suez, —that is to say, whether the communication had better be established by government alone, or as a private speculation with the assistance of a bonus from government..

That the latter mode has advantages over the other seems to be the general opinion, and hence the proposition for a joint stock company incorporated by act of Parliament.

It however remains to be seen which of the two courses is preferred by the Parliamentary committee that have been investigating the subject; and this the next accounts must show, as their report was to be made on the 16th of July.

We have been favored with the following information regarding His Majesty's forces in this country, which we believe may be relied on as correct.

LONDON.—*July 6th*.—The following officers H. M's. service have been ordered to join their Regiments in Bombay.

4th Lt. Dragoons, Cornet Knight.
6th Foot,—Lt. Minton.
20th Foot,—Major Laylor Lt. Eyre, and Ens. Rice.
4 th Foot,—Lt. Mortimer,

The 17th Foot from N. S. Wales is ordered to India to relieve the 38th in Bengal.

The following Lieutenants of long standing have been promoted to companies.

6th Foot—Lt. Sharpin to be Captain 55th Foot.
20th Foot—Lt. Watson to be Capt. in 57th Foot.
40th Foot—Lt. Ellis to be capt. in 62nd Foot.

His Majesty's warrant for the promotion of the old Lieutenants serving on Full Pay is to be issued before the end of 1834.

In future the claims of officers to promotion are to be estimated from the date of their first commission, their time of service on full pay, and the nature of the service;—not as heretofore from the date of existing rank.

The 28th Foot is embarking by detachments for N S. Wales to relieve the 4th Foot, which in the end of 1835 may be expected in India, to relieve the 20th at this Presidency.

The 61st at Ceylon, it is said, will on the arrival of the 99th from the Mauritius, proceed to Bengal and relieve the 16th Foot.

CALCUTTA.

We have not yet received any papers by the *Falcon* from China, but we learn from a private source, that all trade was stopped about the 15th of August, and the reason assigned, is that Lord Napier had not conformed to the regulations of the Celestial Empire. We shall look for further details with anxiety.

We are yet without China papers by the *Falcon*, but our Singapore Correspondent has copied from a Canton paper and sent us in manuscript the following report of a meeting of British subjects held there, which in some measure explains the critical state in which British interests in China are placed. We defer all comments, being chiefly anxious to give without delay, all the facts that have become known to us:—

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of all the British subjects, in Canton convened by circular notice from the Secretary to H. M. Superintendants, and held yesterday at half past ten o'clock A. M. in the hall of the British consulate, the Chief Superintendant the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier delivered the following speech.

Gentlemen, I have called you together here this day because I have been informed that yesterday a Notice from the Hong merchant was sent to you severally, inviting you to a meeting or conference with them in the Consoo hall, at one o'clock to-day. You are doubtless aware of my present position, and of my instructions and powers; but perhaps I may as well now state to you that I am not here for the purpose of endeavouring to form any commercial treaty, nor have I authority to communicate directly with Peking.

My orders extend no futher than to the viceroy, I have succeeded in attaining my present residence against the wishes of the Viceroy and the Hong merchants, and my business at present is only to collect information on all points connected with the British interests in China, in order that I may send such information home, to be submitted to the crown for guidance in the future instructions with which H. M. may honor one.

Gentlemen, I now advise you not to attend this meeting at the Consoo House, for I consider your compliance with the requisition of the merchants would not only embarrass my present views, but ultimately recoil with two fold effect on yourselves, and be highly detrimental to your own interests.

I do not profess to have much knowledge of China, further than what I have gained from books, —but I appeal to your common sense whether if you once by an over act, acknowledge the authority of these Hong merchants, such proceeding will not hereafter be quoted as a precedent, and entail serious consequences on the British trade with this Empire? I call upon you to assist me in supporting the honor of the King's Commission, and the dignity and influence of H. M's. superintendants, by refusing to attend this meeting, the bad reflection must convince you that your attendance there will be pregnant with evil; and to prevent disastrous consequences, I request you will sign a letter which I have drafted, and send it to the merchants by Mr. Morison; this letter I will now read to you.—(His Lordship read the letter and continued.)

It may be that from your refusal to attend at Consoo House, the Trade may be stopped, and the Viceroy may order me away; but as I have all the responsibility, I can only say that from this house I will not go unless driven out at the point of the bayonet. I shall be most happy to attend to any suggestion you may wish to offer, and I again invite you to come forward and sign your names to this letter.

His Lordship having sat down, Mr. Davis, second Superintendant, rose and said.—

That he could have nothing to offer in addition to what Lord Napier had so ably and eloquently expressed. He did not presume on his own knowledge, although it had been his misfortune to have dwelt nearly twenty years in this country. But he appealed to all present whether experience did not dictate caution when any novel measures was originated by the Hong merchants; did not exactions on, and impediments to, the trade always followed such manœuvres? what good ever came of a meeting with the merchants? what benefit ever arose from an attendance at the Consoo House? was it not there that the unfortunate *Terranova* signed his own death warrant? The Chinese though they are not acquainted with the words, know well the force of the mixim divide et impera.

He therefore recommended unanimity, and felt confident that H. M. Superintendants would be supported by the merchants.

His Lordship and Mr. Davis were heard with deep attention, and often cheered while speaking.

These speeches are written from our recollection of what was spoken, not from notes taken at the time, consequently they are but weak and meagre semblance of vigorous and florid substances. The speech of Lord Napier suffers miserably in our version.

It was much longer, but connectedly convincing and eloquent, delivered in a calm and dignified manner, yet with such a frank and honest earnestness, and sincerity of self conviction, that the whole assembly were at once of his own opinion: and that is all an orator wants.

Lord Napier had prepared a letter and got it translated in order to save the valuable time of the merchants, and he requested every gentleman to state his sentiments *for* and *against* the letter, or make such alteration as they liked.

Mr. Dent and Mr. Jardine proposed a few verbal alterations, and in a short time the following letter was agreed to, which was read by Lord Napier, and signed by all British subjects present:—

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

GENTLEMEN,—The British Merchants having severally received your notice of yesterday, requesting a general meeting of their body, to be held at the Consoo House at this day, at one o'clock.

Having taken the same request into consideration, the British Merchants are unanimously of opinion, that such an attendance is altogether unnecessary and uncalled for, the specific object not having been duly expressed, and they further unanimously intimate and declare to you, that in all official matters they feel themselves bound to consult the wishes and regulations proposed by the Superintendants of the British Trade.

(Signed)	(Signed)
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	John Slade
Thomas Dent and Co.	Joseph Cragy
Dadaboy Rustomjee	N. Crooke
Fox, Rawson and Co.	Bapoojee Vickajee
Whiteman and Co.	Nanabhoy Framjee
Muncherjee Jamsetjee	Dorabjee Hormosjee
Nasserwanjee Jamsetjee	Bomanjee Monackjee
Nasserwanjee Muncherjee	Jamoojee Nasserwanjee
James Innes	Jamsetjee Burjorjee
Richard Turner and Co.	Bomanjee Jamsetjee
W. Sprat Boyce	Framjee Jamsetjee
Charles Compton,	Eduljee Furdoonjee
John Mendez	Hormasjee Baramjee
C. A. Vertanes	Sorabjee Nasserwanjee
Framjee Muncherjee	Dassahboy Rustomjee Sett
John Templeton and Co.	Dinear Dorabjee
R. Brown	E. W. Brightman
Burjorjee Furdoonjee	R. Mackwick and Co.
Danjibhoy Muncherjee	C. Mackwick
Cowsajee Shapoorjee	D. Kennedy
Dosabhoy Furdoonjee	J. Sindry
Rustomjee Burjorjee	G. Melville
Ilberry and Co.	W. Allen
Monackjee Rustomjee	R. Miller
R. Thom	

Canton, August 11, 1834.

Whatever may be the consequences, we trust the motto of the Free Traders will be.

Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Oct.* 13.

We understand that Allahabad is definitively fixed on, as the seat of Government, for the new or fourth presidency, and that Mr. Macsween, the present Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, is to be the new and sole Secretary to the Allahabad Presidency. We presume he will of course have Deputies under him for the different branches of his multifarious office, which nevertheless, we apprehend even to *his* industry and experience will not prove a bed of roses. Another of the current *on dits* from the Neelgherries is, that the Secretariat to the Supreme Government is to be new modelled on a similar footing to that of Allahabad, and to consist of one *Secretary* only, with sub-Secretaries for the several branches.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Oct.* 14.

DELHI.

The first part of our leading columns being generally last written, we have to begin this week by announcing the peaceful settlement of affairs with Joudpore. The new mission as will be found in a subsequent article, reached Ajmere on the 30th *ultimo*. The Envoys were admitted on the 5th inst. by the Governor General's Agent to a long conference, at which they finally yielded every point in dispute, but begged for time to consult their master about the payment of a sum, far beyond what he had calculated on, for the equipment of the army against him. Further delay being refused, the mission returned next day, and, in the name of Maun Singh, acquiesced in all the demands of the British Government.

The Raja having no means of paying the expenses of our preparations in money, it is conjectured that he will cede the districts of Myrta and Nagore in liquidation of the claim which he has recognised. It is to be observed, however, that no particulars of the negociation or the adjustment of differences have yet transpired in an authentic shape.

Major Alves lost no time in communicating the result of his proceedings to Brigadier General Stevenson at Agra, and to Brigadier Oglander

who had advanced to the neighbourhood of Rewarrie. His Majesty's Regiments, it is believed, will return forthwith to their stations. Part of the Native Corps and Artillery will likewise march back to their quarters, or proceed to the stations assigned them by the late relief. A considerable detachment, however, of the troops, now in the field, is to move into Shekhawattee to subject the refractory inhabitants to the Government of Jeypore, and, in order to take away the means of resisting authority in future, the whole of the forts in that territory are to be razed.

Twelve guns consisting of 18 and 24 pounders, and twelve mortars are, we understand, ordered to be held in readiness for this service. Two Companies of Sappers and Miners will be included in the force, but the number of Infantry and Cavalry which it is to consist of, is not mentioned. It is not expected that operations against the Shekhawats will commence until special instructions on the subject have been received from Calcutta.

There being no longer any prospect of hostilities in Marwar, rumours are circulating of a campaign in another quarter, which is to be conducted by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in person. Of these we can obtain no other corroboration than the fact that His Majesty's 11th Dragoons have received intimation of His Lordship's intention to have the Regiment, or a part of it, for his escort on arriving in the upper provinces. Yet the employment of European Troops, as an *escort*, though not usual, seems to us more indicative of a pacific tour than of warlike operations. Whatever be his motives, the Governor General is confidently expected within the limits of the new Presidency before Christmas.

Since the receipt of the intelligence regarding Shah Shoojah which appeared in our paper of the 1st instant, authentic tidings have reached us of the long missing Monarch. These are derived from a letter that has been received within the last few days from the Shah himself dated at Lash, in which, after giving a detailed account of his action with Dost Mahamud Khan, he announces his intention of trying his fortune again immediately against Candahar, supported by Shahzadah Kamran and the Duranee tribes lying between Herat and that city, on whose bravery and fidelity he can depend. He ascribes his defeat to the impetuous valour of Mr. Campbell and his Battalion who allowed themselves to be drawn away a great distance from the main body, where they were repeatedly attacked, and broken by the Barekzie horse. The victory was previously on the Shah's side, and his account completely tallies with that given by Dost Mahamud Khan himself. Seeing Campbell ensnared, the cowardly Afghans on the Ex-King's side, instead of advancing to his relief retreated, which became the signal of flight to the rest.

The above is but a brief abstract of the Shah's letter, the entire contents of which we hope to be able to give in a subsequent number. The Barukzies are now as badly, if not worse off than before, with Runjeet Singh's preparations to attack them on one side, and their ancient enemy on the other.

The new mission from Joudpore reached Ajmere on the 30th Sept. A Native correspondent, who, from his connection with some Members of this embassy is likely to possess the best information, has communicated intelligence to us from Ajmere of as late a date as the 5th instant, which, though perhaps inaccurate in a few particulars, will be found correct we believe in essentials. According to him, Major Alves requires Maun Sing to submit to the following preliminaries before any new negociation can be opened with him as Sovereign of Marwar.

1et—Maun Sing in addressing the Governor General shall not in future omit the style and title of *Mambaul Jood wa'l Eshan.*(the fountain of bounty and grace.)

2nd.—He shall forthwith apprehend and deliver up the Thugs hitherto protected in his dominions.

3rd.—He shall indemnify the Kishengurh, Jeysulmere, and Serohee states, for the depredations committed on them by subjects of Joudpore.

4th.—He shall restore the property or pay the value of the plunder taken from Dr. Mottley's bungalow at Ajmere, by horsemen in the service of Joudpore.

5th—Raja Maun Sing shall commute this engagement to keep up 1,500 horse for co-operation with the British Army, until payment of a sum of money adequate to their maintenance in a state of efficiency, calculated at 300,000 Rs. a year.

6th.—He shall pay all the expenses now incurred in assembling an Army against him, which may amount to 25 lacs of Rupees.

Of these demands, supposiug them really made, as the forerunners of a measure to prevent the recurrence of the mischief which they are to remedy, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th seem highly proper: the 5th is wise and necessary, but the 6th cannot possibly be complied with, unless the Raja is let loose to levy the 25 lacs by his old and favourite financial scheme of murder and confiscation.

The first article appears to steal its balmy sweets from a school which we hoped had now been extinct. In past times, when the man who could expectorate Arabic gutturals without making faces was sure of a Residency, it was reasonable to expect that he would vindicate the source of his greatness by summoning armies to adjust the colloca tion of points, particles, and words on the back of a letter. But for all the sums still expended on Arabic, it is melancholy to think that the expounders of it cannot give the Governor-General a better sounding title to fight for than "Mumba ul Jood." The effect of the first word is heightened by something more cacophonous than the Northumbrian *bur* in the final letters to which Western orthography does not do justice. In what terms shall the historian inform posterity that in the year of grace 1834, the Autocrat of British India began his reign by sending 10,000 men and 60 pieces of Ordnance to the field, to compel a stubborn Rajpoot Prince to call him *Mumba ul Jood*? The taste of our political Arabists is without remedy. But if the Governor-General be a favourite of fame we feel assured that she will never consent to blow Mumba ul Jood through her trumpet.

We do not like the counsels of Ootacamund as they slowly transpire. All the crimes of Maun Sing, it is now understood, will be forgiven unless he recklessly commit new offences before he gets absolution of the old ones. There is no intention, under any circumstances, of annexing Marwar to the British possessions. What bridle the tyrant and disturber of his neighbours is to wear, we have not heard.

We are unwilling to believe the account which has reached us of the measures contemplated towards the Shekhawats. Our troops it is said, are to read the robbers and thieves a great moral lesson by chastising them for past misdeeds, and exacting promises of good behaviour for the time to come. Long before the ministers of vengeance and reform can reach the habitations of the culprits, not a soul will be there to receive chastisement or promise repentance, but children and old women. Whoever commands, on this service is recommended to indent for plenty of brimstone to smoke the thieves out of their hiding holes, and for hunting nets, to set in the numerous passes through the hills that surround their country, by which the mounted plunderers will otherwise speedily disappear.

It is not probable that the course about to be taken is so futile as our information implies, but it is too certain that Shekhawats, and Tuars are to continue nominal subjects of Jeypore, which precludes the hope of any satisfactory settlement of the valuable district which they inhabit.

The demolition of the numerous small forts on the hills of Shekhawattee is doubtless one of the pacifying measures in contemplation. With we believe only one exception, these fortresses who, if they were willing, could not prevent the depredations of their countrymen. *Khirore* is in possession of the Sulledee vallahs; but the reduction of it will do little to eradicate the hereditary propensity of the owners, or to obviate the necessity of their living by plunder. Dismantling the fortified retreats of the Shekhawats will undoubtedly place them more at the mercy of Jota Ram and his Council, and enable the Jeypore Minister to levy his exactions, with less trouble. But he will have neither motive nor power to restrain robbers whom he means to rob: and to convert lawless bandits into useful subjects or honest men, were an achievement which his government never yet aspired to.

The ambassador extraordinary from Maharaja Runjeet Sing to the Governor-General embarked, some time ago at Kurnaul, on his way to Calcutta by water. His Excellency was probably not allowed so liberal an outfit as our Northumberlands and Durhams, when commissioned to modify or menace the Czar. The Chief of the Sikh embassy consequently appears, to vulgar subjects of the Honourable Company, a poor looking gentleman in marvellously foul linen, with a retinue whom the washed and combed of the earth might not embrace with impunity. Our impolite correspondents, not being on half batta, seem unconscious of the virtues and resorts of thrift. The diplomatists of the Punjaub, we understand, have superb apparel, but it is locked up in their wardrobe and kept in sandal (not lavender) until the future wearers are ready to display it in the Court of Fort William. Old clothes do very well for a journey, or a call on the authorities at a Mofussil station, and men pondering on the fate of kingdoms have no time to think of the laundry.

The intelligence which we have received, in the secret department, is by no means certain and conclusive respecting the object of this mission. The lion—or as we would humbly suggest to admirers when they toast him—the Reynard of Lahore—knows how to mystify his most confidential servants on occasion, and may now have intentions very different from what he has permitted to transpire. If he want the British Government to guarantee the succession of his eldest son, Kurruck Singh, he will sedulously conceal a negociation on the subject from his Chiefs and Army.

A very probable conjecture is hazarded that the envoy is to propose a partion treaty for the settlement of Sinde. Runjeet Sing has long been watching an opportunity to extend his conquests along the west bank of the Indus to the city and district of Shikarpoor, which yield an imperfect obedience to the Ameers. But since the recognition of these rulers by the commercial treaty for re-opening the Indus, it appears to him doubtful whether the Governor-General may approve of the dismemberment of their nominal dominions. His Lordship appearing particularly anxious about the protection of trade, however, it is reasonably proposed at Lahore that he will have no objection to take the management of the commerce of the river into his own hands by occupying Sinde Proper, while he consents to let a friendly power and the appendage of Shikapoor to the Sikh kingdom.

We really think this project probable, be whether conceived by him or not, it is worthy of Runjeet Sing's sagacity. Shikarpoor being the emporium of the trade, Afghanistan and Western India, would be, though perhaps wretchedly enough, better governed under him than it is now. The vile despotism of a few ignorant and profligate foreigners cannot be too soon terminated, for the sake of the people of Sind and the commerce of all nations. Yet, after entering into formal engagements with the Ameers, our Government ought undoubtedly not to be the first to violate them. A time will soon come for just and necessary war. It is fully expected that the first British vessel which ascends the Indus in virtue of the treaty will be plundered by the lawless bandits who disown authority, or by the very Sovereigns who have promised safety to trade. We shall then have good reasons for taking effectual means to reduce the country to order.

The presents for William the Fourth which the Sikh Vakeel takes to Calcutta, are probably to use the phraseology of a great Military adviser, "a pretence to cover a subterfuge."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 18.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

THE GREY ADMINISTRATION.

In our article yesterday upon the embarrassing condition of the Government, we took the opportunity of refering to a statement of the Lord Chancellor, which we find that his Lordship has since repeated, to the effect that the only resignations of office which had yet taken place were those of Lord Grey and Lord Althorp; the obvious conclusion from which, as indeed it was was put forth distinctly by Lord Brougham, must be, that minus only the late premier and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Government was still perfect in all its parts, while the *tacit* conclusion rather left to be drawn by others than directly annunciated by the noble and learned Lord himself, was, that with the simple substitution of another chief, and another leader of the House of Commons, the same Cabinet might do very well as it stood (or stands,) and all this disturbance be settled without further difficulty and without any evil consequences. We pass over, as immaterial, the open discrepancy between this view of the case, and that which manifestly pervaded Lord Grey's whole explanation, and which was plainly and broadly avowed by Lord Althorp, viz. that the Cabinet was *bonâ fide* dissolved. To Lord Brougham's authority we defer for the fact, that Lord Althorp's positive assertion, and Lord Grey's evident assumption, were equally unfounded; and that the Cabinet over which that noble Earl had presided, did, so late as yesterday afternoon, continue to exist and act, not through the impulse of mere galvanic power, which communicates a convulsive motion to the muscles, even after life is extinct; but that, from its members holding their official seats, it was still possessed of all the functions of a real Government. Lord Brougham meant this, or he meant nothing.

Such being the fact, our comment is, that we are most deeply mortified, grieved, and alarmed, to hear it. Considering the circumstances under which the Cabinet which reckoned Lord Grey and Althorp among its members, has for some time past attempted to struggle, and in the midst of which these noble lords resigned, nothing is more obvious than that a clean sweep of the whole Administration has become absolutely indispensable. The rubbish must be wheeled away to the last barrowfull before any sure foundation can be laid for a new building. Good God! are we to have another downright fraud passed upon the rightful expectations of the country? Are we to have putty and whitewash laid over "lath and "plaster," and then told that such an edifice will stand the hurricane of times like these?

Why, if, after the retreat of Mr. Stanley and the rest, the last attempt at reconstruction out of the old unsound materials was condemned and scorned as a piece of miserable drivelling, how much worse would the case be now, when Lords Grey and Althorp are to be added to the losses of the same Administration? Look at the alleged motives for the secession of these two noble Lords, and then answer us, how is it physically *possible* for their colleagues to carry on the Government without them when the two retiring Lords despaired of effecting that task with the whole unbroken Cabinet. The same division of sentiment prevails among the members who Lord Brougham informs us are left, as neutralized the vigour and clogged the action of the entire body, and as manifested in relation to the Irish Coercion Bill, compelled, first Lord Althorp, and then Lord Grey, to retire from them. What is to become of the Coercion Bill, when it is *known* that four gentlemen now holding Cabinet offices are hostile to certain important clauses of that bill, and that the House of Commons supports them in their opposition, while the majority of this very Cabinet, with the House of Lords at their back, conscientiously insist on the preservation of those peculiar clauses? We take it for granted they will not: but is the farce of balanced votes and clumsy compromises to be played over again, until the whole company of Ministers are irreparably disgraced? We have said that any new Cabinet, framed for public esteem and confidence, must be at least as liberal as Lord Grey's. We recall the expression—it must be more liberal; it must rid itself effectually of that more than half-Tory section which has for these two sessions of Parliament paralyzed and disabled the best efforts of its more patriotic and enlightened colleagues. Lord Lansdowne, bolstered up as he was in youth by a system of sedulous preceptorship—by the anticipations of those herds of flatterers who besieged the noble Lord's father—the political Mæcenas of some certain coteries—and by the favour and countenance of Mr. Fox;—Lord Lansdowne, we say—and we do so in the discharge of a stern duty to our countrymen—Lord Lansdowne is a total failure. He is not a bold, determined or strenuous statesman He has no sympathies with the spirit of manly and resolute reform. He has headed the Conservatives throughout, and through his influence in a quarter which shall be nameless, he it was who saddled upon the country a personage of whose merits the noble Marquis has formed a judgement which is the admiration of all lookers-on—to wit, the wise Lord Auckland! Yet there are dolts who would actually obtrude Lord Lansdowne (of all men living!) for Prime Minister after Lord Grey, whose very weakness are more estimable than the other's strength, exhibiting as they do, a high mind and a generous spirit. Lord Lansdowne's own promotion to the rank of Premier might be of a piece with the scheme of a "*Coalition Cabinet.*" which we have for many months known to be a favourite chimera of the Court. But if one project more than another betrays an utter ignorance of the state of opinion throughout this country, and of the course of practical policy which the people cal for, it is that of a Ministry composed of antagonist materials.—*Times, July* 11.

EXAMINER, JULY 6.

The result of the French elections is that the strength of the Carlists in the Chamber has increased from three or four to nearly twenty, that of the liberal opposition has diminished from about 140 to about 100, and twenty or thirty votes have been gained by the government party. Every avowed Republican has been eliminated from the Chamber; though at Niort, M. Armand Carrel, who was put up without his own consent or knowledge, lost the election only by one vote.

The success of the Government in these elections can surprise no one. The electoral body is an oligarchy of no fewer than 200,000 persons; and, as has been forcibly remarked, there are in France twice as many soldiers as electors, and for every elector about four paid places in the gift of the Government. That so narrow a governing body should support, with the utmost warmth, a government carried on for its own benefit, and the whole fruits of which are placed at its disposal, is no way surprising. But all *other electoral* bodies in France are animated by a very different spirit. In the very places where the Government candidates were returned to the Chamber by the most decisive majorities, the elections of municipal councils, and of the officers of the National Guard, have gone very generally in favour of avowed republicans. The 200 000 electors stand, therefore, in direct opposition to the real voice of the country; and, by natural consequence, the "extension of the suffrage" is now the universal watchword of all French reformers.

There was a sprightly debate on the Tithes bill on Friday: every man said his worst of his former friend, and every man said some truth. Mr. Stanley attacked the ministry, and likened their legislation for the Irish church to the thimble-rig of sharpers. There was too much aptness in the simile as to the juggling policy of the government in the instance in question, but there was also a coarse malice in the invective, and, considering the recent relations, the attack dishonoured the assailant as much, at least, as the assailed. Lord Althorp in reply said—

He was not all surprised at the cheers which from the other side of the house, had ever and anon hailed the speech of his right honourable friend, for it was a speech which had verified all his (Lord A's) anticipations which, *during the time the honourable gentleman had sat on the Ministerial benches, he had formed as to what that right honourable gentleman's speeches in opposition* would be. A plentiful admixture of terms "revolution," —"robbery,"—'spoliation,"—"thimble-shifting and riggery," sounded very stirring in an opposition speech; and the right honourable gentleman seemed to know how to use them to the best advantage; but beyond obtaining the plaudits of the other portion of opposition these expletives had but little effect.

From this we learn how sincere must have been the political friendship of these men. There sat Lord Althorp, the personification of good humour, according to his own avowal, thinking black thoughts of his colleague—anticipating a breach, imaging him in opposition, and conjecturing how virulent, coarse, and unscrupulous he would be! How surprising it is that men do not hold together, who so amicably exercised their secret thoughts upon each other. Mr Shiel did execution upon Mr Stanley and Sir James Graham—it is long since we have seen a happier sally. Mr Shaw and Sir Robert Peel made speeches, which were highly effective, so far as they exposed the inconsistencies of the Ministry. The later made a remark which should pass into the authority of a maxium:—"Of all the vulgar arts of government, the "solving of political difficulties by putting their hands into the public purse is the most vulgar."

It is clearly the effect of the Ministerial proje t to charge England with the payment of the Irish tithes, or the tax in lieu of them. But as Mr. O' Reilly said, if the English like to pay for the Irish church, they must be indulged in the luxury.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 8.—The crisis of Turkey is close at hand, and demands the most serious atttention. Europe has to decide if the portion of this Empire under the dominion of the Sultan is to be partitioned among his greedy neighbours; or if, by encouraging the efforts of the Turkish people, the aggrandizement of Russia in this quarter is to be stopped, if not effectually and for ever, at least for another half century. Intrigues, are, therefore, at work on all sides; and above all the Russian diplomatists are not idle. The Turks are pushed about in every direction: by dint of bribery and corruption they hope to secure the concurrence, or at least apathy, of the Mohammedan chiefs and of the Government, in the same manner as, by working upon the pusillanimity of the Sultan and his dread of Mehemet Ali, they expect to command him during life. M. Ruckman, the former agent of that Power at Nauplia, so notorious for fomenting cabals among the Greeks, and who now acts as Charge d'Affaires in this city, last week received the assistance of an agent, who came hither on a special mission; and M. Butenieff is to return hither, as Ambassador, before the end of this month. Their spies and secret agents are also to be met with in all places.

The Ministers of Austria and Prussia support the policy of the Cabinet of St Petersburgh. Metternich is the special protector of the scheme, which is to partition this Empire: and this extraordinary protection is said to embarrass the decisions of Great Britain, who cannot trust to, "the wily statesman," who, from fear of the extension of liberal principles, is about to sacrifice the independence of Austria; for it is beyond doubt clear that, if Russia should gain the possession of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, the Empire of Austria becomes a satellite to the sun of Russia. By one of those able schemes which give the Czar so much power, there is a political feeling created in France, having for

object to show that in the question of the perservation of the Turkish Empire, England is solely interested, and that on account of her East Indian possessions; while France is not concerned, excepting merely as involved in the preservation of what is called "the balance of power in Europe." The French are taught to think that England wishes to make them mere cats' paws to fight her battles. The absurdity of this doctrine is evident to all who examine the position of France, and what will become of her navy and of her ports in the Mediterranean.

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The arrival of the British fleet, from Malta, at Nauplia has produced some excitement, particularly as it is known that there are on board provisions for six months, with an extraordinary number of marines and an unusual quantity of artillery. The Turkish officers, who wish for aid in order to attack Russia at this moment of her being unprepared, ask when the fleet will approach nearer; but the absence of the French squadron throws doubt on their hopes of an immediate movement.

The weakness of Russia was, last month, much increased by the rise in price of corn at Odessa 20 per cent., and in the Crimea 25 per cent. This rise was occasioned by the great drought, which threatened the total loss of the corn crops, in the same manner as last year; but towards the end of May an abundant fall of rain in the Crimea lessened all apprehensions on that score, and the prices have fallen. Several vessels laden with corn have passed up the Black Sea to Odessa and Sebastopol, near which towns considerable depots of grain have been formed. As to the prospects of harvest in Turkey one may mention that they are good, and in Macedonia in particular, where, in consequence of the fair prices given last year by the Pacha, an unusually large quantity has this year been sown.

The Emperor Nicholas is stated to be expected at Odessa, some suppose for the purpose of examining the true position of his army, and of having it put into an efficient state, so as to be prepared for events; others imagine that he intends to visit the Sultan, in order to be enabled to judge personally of the means of obtaining some fresh delay and some new advantages. Marshal Marmont, who is now acting under the guidance of the Czar, and whose conduct as the supporter of the Carlist dynasty ought to open the eyes of the French people as to their chances of freedom when Russia becomes the ruler here, is also about to come to Odessa, in order to guide the enemy of his country by his counsels and experience.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

JUNE 10.

I informed you in mine of the 3d instant, that the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia had their audience of the Sultan on the 1st of the month, but could not, from want of time, enter into the details of the ceremony. It took place at the new palace at Beshik Tash, on the Bosphorus. As they and their suite had arrived here in the uniforms the Russians gave to the native corps formed by them in the principalities, a dress which is not distinguishable from that of the Russian troops, the public mind here was on the alert to ascertain whether they could make their appearance before their liege lord in such an attire. A discussion, it was known, had taken place between the Princes on the propriety of altering their dress on this occasion. The Russian Chargé d'Affairs, to whose wisdom the decision of this delicate question was referred, decided that, as the mask was not yet to be cast aside, it would be little in accordance with the part his Court had requested them to act at Constantinople, to appear before the Sultan in the garb of Russian generals; he recommended that orders should be laid by, that Turkish fess should be substituted by chakoes, and that epaulettes and uniforms should be enveloped in the hermanee or Turkish mantle. This last farce, which Russia has got up to throw dust in the eyes of Europe, is a worthy sequel to the comedy of the evacuation of the principalities. The Sultan, whose private feelings on the occasion were not very enviable, performed his part, like all the actors in the piece, to admiration. He naturally felt that he was called on to invest with the highest dignities men who are nominees of Russia, and who are indebted for their oppointment to their devotion and subserviency to his enemy's interests. On their entering the presence-chamber the Princes prostrated themselves before the sublime throne, and were allowed to kiss the imperial toe, a favour never before granted to any of their predecessors. The Sultan addressd to them several questions on desultory topics. As the Prince of Wallachia had been unwell, the Sultan inquired with interest into the state of his health, assuring him that it would give him great pain were he prevented by a return of illness from enjoying himself at the festivities given on the occasion of his daughter's marriage. He presented them to his two sons. When they approached to kiss their feet the youngest boy began crying out aloud, a circumstance which to the superstitious Turks appeared of the very worst augury. In the Sultan's presence the princes received the mantle of investiture, richly embroidered and fastened with a diamond clasp. Mouchir Ahmet Pacha buckled on each of them a magnificent sword, coloured with brilliants. They next received their decoration, on which the Sultan inquired why they did not wear the orders they had received from Russia? Were they not aware that he was on the best terms with that Court?

On the following day the Princes waited on the Greek Patriarch, and were anointed according to the rites of the orthodox church. In the evening a handsome dinner was prepared for them by Halil Pacha, where were invited all the principal men of the empire.

Having related to you the drama of the presentation of the Princes, I cannot conclude my letter without a few observations on the able policy of Russia in her apparent cession of the provinces. It was necessary for her to support, by something like fact, her declaration of disinterestedness, yet the moment was too pressing to allow of her to relax for one moment in the impulse of her forward course. She had occupied the provinces for upwards of three years, she had formed there a body of 10,000 men, supplied them with arms and artillery, and appointed to their command officers devoted to her; she had abolished *corveés* and arbitrary exactions, which kept the country in a state of exhaustion, she had put an end to those vexations of the aristocracy which exasperated the people without strengthening them, while she increased their real power and consequently their attachment to herself by the condition of the new constitution. She now passes the provinces to secure Silistria: she withdraws her troops from these provinces while she extorts a new and menacing frontier in Asia, and by the same insidious act prolongs the slumber of England and France, and calms the apprehensions of Austria. Certainly not the least able portion of the maœuvre was calculating apparently with justice in deceiving Europe by such a device. Besides this, Russia acquires other no less important advantages. She has an advanced-guard supported at the expense of Turkey. She has a well-affected population on her immediate frontier; she prevents it from being irritated against the exactions and faults of her governors, and she leaves the faults to be committed, or which she can cause to be committed, on the shoulders of Turkey, while in reality by the selection of individuals to act as Princes, by the military organization, by the sanatory regulations, the provinces are as absolutely a possession of Russia as any regular incorporated province. There on the same side has she completed, by one method or another, her moral defences against aggression—Poland is prostrated—the provinces are well affected—the flank is strengthened preparatory to occupying the centre inlet of the Dardanelles.

It should be remarked that the state of the provinces was as bad as it was well possible to be. They were the arena of all the conflicts between the two empires—the objects of constant intrigues; tyrannized over by the most corrupt of all degraded castes—the Greeks of the Fanar; consumed by a profligate native aristocracy, and submitted to a monopoly of corn by the prohibition of its exportation except to the capital. Other countries may furnish examples of misery and oppression flowing from corn legislation, and other countries may have had less generous motives of interference than Turkey, which was the desire of keeping at a low price the food of the poor; but whatever the motive, interference had here as well as elsewhere produced the most deplorable effects and gave Russia an admirable opportunity of a glaring abuse to be turned to her account, and abused resources to be drawn forth, just for as long as it was convenient for her to flatter. The freedom of exportation will henceforth be burdened only with the supplying of a certain portion to the Government stores, thereby having in constant readiness depots for the next occupation.—*Times, July* 9.

LETTER FROM PARIS, BY O. P. Q.

SHOULD A WAR WITH RUSSIA BE AVERTED?
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 9th July, 1834.

SIR—Nothing is more often said or more generally felt in Europe, than that the Foreign policy of Great Britain was, and still is, a selfish and a mercenary policy. The history of the past, as well as the transactions of the days in which we live, unfortunately prove that the accusation is not without foundation, and that the foreign alliances, and foreign policy of England, are all open to the charge so generally brought against her. Turn where you will—open any set of protocols you may think fit—examine any isolated fact or any general scheme of British foreign action during the last forty years—and you will see stamped upon each and all, the seal of a money-getting policy and of an animal and material speculation You must not be offended with me for saying this. Every one in Europe both says and feels it—and none so than the unfortunate Poles. In placing at the head of my letter the important question "Should a war with Russia be averted?" I address myself to the generous, to the noble-minded, to the cosmopolitan portion of the British population—who do not feel and do not believe that the animal improvement of our species is our only duty—who do not when they speak of the greatness of a country centre all their notions of greatness in the amount of bales of goods either imported or exported—but who desire to behold Great Britian occupy the place she should fill in the rank of nations, not as a commercial giant, but as a public benefactor. Nor will I submit to be told, that this generous policy would be unproductive!—that charity should begin at home!—that it is England's first duty to be prosperous!—and that this prosperity can only be secured by a continuance in the selfish track for years beaten out by a proud and austere aristocracy. Mr. CANNING did a great deal of harm when he said, "Above and before all things, England." He placed patriotism on a too narrow basis—made it an exclusive instead of a comprehensive and generous principle, and encouraged other people to shut themselves up in a selfish and avaricious policy. First of all, God; then the human race; then my country; then my family and my dependents. This is the order of our duties; and he who performs them in this order, will never hesitate to be foremost in the ranks of true patriots, when the honour and the dignity, the true welfare and real glory of his country, require his services.

I have said thus much by way of introduction, because there are a great many men who will reply to the question "Should a war with Russia be averted?" without a moment's hesitation, and in nearly the following terms—"Certainly it should, as far as England is concerned. She has no money to spend in war. She has no spare resources for other countries. She must be just before she is generous. She must look at home. She has much to do there. She has numerous reforms to operate—her Church Establishment to remodel; her Corporations to reconstruct; vicious systems of legislature to alter; and a trade, commerce, and manufactures to develop and improve. The taxes must be diminished; sinecures must be cut down; pensions must be examined, and in some cases withdrawn; pluralities must cease; tithes must be put on a totally different footing; and the poor man must be taught to work, and not to rely on the benevolence or charity of others for support." Very well, gentlemen, very well, I reply: this is all very important; and I shall not only watch with interest your efforts, but shall also rejoice at your success. Still all this you should do and yet not leave the rest undone. Commercial, agricultural, manufacturing England, cannot exist alone. The basis of your system reposes on the communications of nations with nations and people with people, as well as of governments with governments; and you cannot possibly maintain commercial alliances without political ties. The new state of society which has been opened up, by the political events of the last three years, has brought with it its new obligations, as well as its new alliances—its new difficulties, as well as its new advantages. It is a fact, for example, that Russia, in 1834, is not the same country, either as to feeling, or plans, or policy, or alliances, as Russia in 1830. I am particularly desirous, that what is going on in the East and North of Europe should be more generally understood and felt, than it is in the whole of Great Britian; and that even the mere selfish, mercenary portion of the English nation, who think about nothing but the animal, and are wholly indifferent to the moral, political, and civilizing character of their country and of its Government, should feel that the relative position of Great Britain and Russia at the present moment is untenable: and that, as a mere question of commerce alone, a war with Russia is by no means to be deprecated, but on the contrary is desirable.

The Russian Government is in a state of marked, avowed, and decided enmity with the Government of Great Britian. It has admitted this to be the case, in the European journals which are in its pay, and which are known to represent its opinions and wishes. But it says, "that a Grey Ministry would not find the necessary means to carry on a war against Russia, because at every moment it is in danger of falling, either through the attacks made on by it by the King, by the Tories, or by the Reformists. It would not obtain a vote in the Parliament to carry on such a war. The Tories are nearer the Emperor Nicholas than Lord Grey, or than any Whig who might succeed him." This is the official language of the Russia Government. This is the language printed and circulated throughout the whole of the North of Europe. "Russia," the journal again declares, "will not make any concessions whatever. And why? Because she has no fear of England as she is—not even of England united to France." But this is not all. France is urged to understand and feel, "that it is not her interest to have the Russian destroyed by the English fleet; that it is her interest to oppose the progress of the revolution in Europe; that a war made by France and England on any particular question, must become a general one; and that this general war would be a revolutionary and not a Conservative measure." I have cited this last article of the Russian Government, not because it is the strongest or clearest which has appeared, but because it is the last—of as recent date as the 25th of June; and because it therefore shows, that, at the moment at which I am writing, this Russian question is a most urgent and pressing one.

But what are the griefs of England against Russia? *First*, that Russia has for years past been endeavouring by every means in her power to destroy British commerce in the Levant and in the Black Sea. *Second*, that she has been in like manner weakening the influence of Great Britian in Greece and in Turkey. *Third*, that she has been organizing a system of robbery or conquest, by which, either by degrees or at one blow, she may prey on the expiring body of the Turkish empire, and place herself first, as arbitress of the destinies of the Ottoman Porte, and afterwards as possessor of the whole of those vast dominions. *Fourth*, that Russia has, by creating a fleet in the Black Sea during a period of peace, indicated sufficiently her intentions as hostile to the naval influence of Great Britian. *Fifth*, that Russia has violated the Treaties of Vienna, in declaring Poland a mere Russian province; and has insulted Great Britian, by refusing to listen to her advice or accept of her mediation in a matter of so much magnitude to Europe. *Sixth*, that Russia, in all her diplomatic relations with Great Britain during the last few years, has sedulously sought to prove to her nominal ally, that she does not desire the continuance of the alliance except on conditions disadvantageous to the latter country, as well as that she does not fear a war, but rather courts hostilities and sighs for an open rupture. These are the griefs of England. They include in them the threatened destruction of the Turkish empire; the establishment of Russia in Turkish Asia; the dismemberment of the empire of Persia; the projected attack of British possessions in India; the destruction of the balance of power in Europe; the triumphs of barbarism in the whole of the Southern countries of this continent; the annihilation of the Turkish and Levant trades with Great Britain; and the development of those ancient plans of Catherine the Second, which Zoubow so well understood, and which Bonaparte predicted would one day be attempted to be carried into effect by Alexander or his successors. These are real griefs; these are positive attacks made by Russia on Great Britain; and to submit to them, would be degrading, cowardly, anti-civilizing, anti-liberal, anti-enlightened, and would lead to yet more fearful consequences for the cause of constitutional governments and constitutional freedom in the whole of Europe. War is an evil—a great evil: but there is a vaster evil than war—and that is the success and development of arbitrary and despotic states. A war against Russia on the part of Great Britain would be a war of liberty against tyranny—of light against darkness—of justice against robbery—of truth and honour against peculation and fraud; and would be encouraged and delighted in, approved and sanctioned, by people of every kindred and tongue.

"*But Russia is the only country in Europe which desires war.*" I admit it. It does not, however, follow, that because she desires, she is prepared for it; and let "not him who putteth on the armour boast like him who taketh it off." All European Governments, except that of Russia, desire the maintenance of the *statu quo* in which we are placed. The French Government believes that any war of any sort could destroy it. England fears in the event of a war the union of France and Belgium. Prussia knows that if a war should arise, its grand duchy of the Rhine, its principality of Neufchatel, its *quasi*-kingdom of Westphalia, and its grand duchy of Posen it could not retain. The Governments of the small states of the German Confederation are aware that a war would throw over in a few hours their houses of cards and their baseless superstructures. Whilst Austria sees herself driven from Italy, if the people once more shall arise and shake terribly the earth. All cry "Peace, peace!" except Russia; and she exists in the midst of illusions, dreams, and resolutions of conquests and of victories. To the war of 1812 she turns with satisfaction; and, pointing to her snows and her abysses, defies the Governments of the West. And as Prussia and Austria would not join her in making war for King William and the citadel of Antwerp, she has now resolved on braving all Europe—on carrying into effect her schemes of conquest both in Asia and Europe, and on setting at defiance both the armies and the navies of England and of France. Russia does not fear war. I believe this to be a fact. Though Austria and Prussia might at first stand aloof, yet Russia believes that eventually they would be compelled to come forward and aid her; and the war of interests would become a war of principles, and the courts of Berlin and Vienna would be obliged at least to defend their own integrity and the provinces they have spoliated or annexed to their territories. I admit that, at the moment I am writing, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia desire most sincerely that the differences between the Russian and the British Governments may be adjusted; that the Czar may explain satisfactorily his views, and abandon some of his pretensions. But Russia has met these hopes by a direct negative, and has said, "No—Russia will not yield. Is it then the duty of England to yield to Russia? For the sake of this *nominal* peace, so much boasted of by the silly, and so little understood by those who praise it, is Great Britain to behold the destruction of the Ottoman empire—the establishment of Russia in the South of Europe—the annihilation of the *only* guarantee against the encroachments of Russian ambition, I mean the kingdom of Poland, once independent, and now only a Russian province—the ruin of her commerce with the South of Europe, and the sacrifice of her ancient alliances with Turkey and with Greece? Will the commercial, the *material*, the *animal* interests of Great Britain, be promoted by these concessions?—Certainly not. They will all be injured, and that to an enormous extent, especially where the consequences of these first attacks will extend themselves to the ruin of British interests in British India.

I have said that "Russia wishes for a general war;" and she does so; but she does it without calculating her resources, and without adequately considering the strength of her enemies. Look at the *finances* of Russia. She endeavoured to effect a loan of three hundred millions of roubles, but could not succeed. She confiscates the properties of the convents in Poland, to fill her coffers with four millions of pounds sterling. She confiscates the properties of Polish Deputies and refugees, in order to procure a large sum of money. She has imposed a contribution of ten millions on Warsaw, in order to obtain an accession to her treasury. And yet, in spite of all these extra means, the Russian treasury is in great need of being replenished. The commerce of Russia has fallen off; the Russian nobility are dissatisfied at not being allowed to travel in foreign countries; the students are enraged at the limited nature of their studies; the merchants complain of the difficulties thrown in the way of their relations with other communities; the military colonies give great uneasiness to the Emperor; and fourteen millions of inhabitants of the Polish provinces are looking forward, with more or less of hope and of confidence, to the hour of their future regeneration. So, whilst Russia desires war, she does not estimate as she should do the valour and the force of her opponents. She calculates on separating France from England on the question of Belgium—of rousing Prussia and Austria to arms, if necessary, on a war of principle; and she reasons, that come the worst to the worst, she can but be compelled to beat a retreat, behind glaciers which are inaccessible either to the French or British soldiery. But Russia forgets the power of the English and French naval forces—forgets the ruin in which a blockade would involve her best and richest subjects—and regards with too favourable an eye her own marine, placing it on nearly an equality with that of Great Britain. She forgets also that Propagandism may raise Poland, and raise Lithuania: and that there are provinces which can be reduced, conquered, liberated, and maintained independent, without incurring the perils of 1812.

Should, then, a war with Russia be averted?—Certainly not; except by concessions on the part of Russia, and concessions at once permanent and satisfactory. If Russia does not fear war, neither need France and Great Britain. If Russia does not fear Propagandism, neither need France and Great Britian. If Russia does not fear the interruption of her commercial relations with the West of Europe, neither need France and Great Britain. Let, therefore, the navies of the two countries be still further increased: let the Mediterranean bear on her bosom, not ten, but a hundred sail of the line: let Turkey be free from Russian rule, and from her present state of vassalage and dependence: let the Russian fleet in the Black Sea be dispersed to the four corners of the earth: let the Derdanelles receive with flying colours and testimonies of joy the flags of France and of Great Britain; and let the Northern bear be taught, that if he fears not war, the British lion fears not his threats or his anger, and that though long reposing on his honours, he can shake once more his mane and roar with a voice which shall cause despotism to crouch and tyranny to tremble. No; a war with Russia should *not* be averted.—Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Here is a neat little volume on an important and interesting subject. A manual of the principles of Colonization, and a plain, popular, and matter-of-fact account of a new country, which seems to afford, as far as Nature is concerned, the elements of a future empire, would at any time have merited notice. It is still more interesting at present, when the principles which it develops are about to be reduced to practice, and the country it describes is about to be settled. Some of our readers or their friends may even meditate a trip to the colonial El Dorado that is to be; and they of course are concerned in the volume. But, in truth, it extends further. If the theory expounded in this little book can be successfully reduced to practice in South Australia, every one will reap the benefit. There will be more corn, oil, and wine, in England, The crowd of competitors who now jostle each other in every path of life, will be lessened: those who remain will have more scope and more room for exertion; those who remove will not only very much better their condition, but will assist to better the state of the quondam rivals they have left behind, by producing those commodities which the people of an old country hunger and thirst after, in exchange for the finer manufactures which a new people are too busy (lucky folks!) with their fields and their vineyards and their gardens, to spend time and trouble upon. The productive labourer. in the strict sense of the term, is not however the only person to whom this half-a crown volume holds out encouragement: it breathes hope into the heart of the poorest of human beings—the poor gentleman with a large family, of the young and aspiring prefessional man, who has spent his patrimony to give himself an education and tastes beyond his means. The enterprise, if successful, will evolve a problem more important even than all these matters: it is this—whether it be possible materially to benefit what Conservatives call the mere brute populace—whether, by applying the skill and capital of an old society to the virgin soil of a new country, wages and profits may be raised; or whether, with each improvement in art and science, the condition of the producer is fated to remain stationary or to retrograde Looking at all these things, we may be allowed to devote a little more space to the subject of the volume than the volume itself might seem to require.

The leading points of the book are three. From a brief but extensive view of the circumstances which have attended the foundation of other settlements, to deduce a better theory of colonization, and to expound what that theory is. Minutely to describe the natural features of South Australia, and its relative position to other places, from whose productions it may derive benefit, or where it may find markets for its own. To explain the manner in which it is proposed to work the present plan of emigration; to describe the future government of the (intended) colony; and to hint at the various inducements to going forth.

The first point enumerated—the philosophy of colonization—has been frequently and at great length discussed in the *Spectator*. Its exposition in the present volume lays no claim to originality; but the obligation to *England and America* is fully acknowledged. The principle is briefly this—to preserve a due proportion between capital and labour—to apply the skill of an old to the fertility of a new country, so as to make industry as *productive* as possible. The mode by which this should be accomplished, is to prevent the dispersion of settlers, and the consequent loss of the advantages derived from the combination of labour. Instead of scattering people, they must be concentrated. A society must be carried out, not a number of single individuals. A community, in fact, will be taken from England, and set down in Australia: but when there, they must be prevented from dispersing, which experience proves they will certainly do if land can be had for asking. To prevent this, land will be sold, not given away: the mere labourers must therefore either starve, or work for the capitalist. By the time he has saved enough to become a capitalist himself, other persons will have arrived to take his place as a labourer, and to serve him in the same capacity. For the produce of all the lands sold will be applied to pay the passage of young married labourers to the colony.

The geographical position of the intended settlement, as regards other countries, is undoubtedly favourable. It is within six days' sail of Van Diemen's Land and twelve days' sail of Port Jackson. The settlers are therefere, according to all human probability, secured against the dangers of starvation, either whilst raising their first crops fail. Three weeks will take the voyager to the Indian Islands; a calendar month to Madras or the Isle of France; six weeks to the Cape of Good Hope; for England he is more favourably situated than the Sasmanian or the Sydney *coves*. The export trade that can be carried on with all these places is minutely discussed in the volume. The articles are classed under three heads; viz.

First---The spontaneous productions of its land and water;
Second---Those productions which now form the exports of the Australian colonies, and,

Third—Many of the articles which those colonies now import, but which they might grow and export, were the colonial capitalists able to avail himself of a constant and ample supply of labour.

They are enumerated *seriatim* as follows.

First—Slate, Coal, Woods of various kinds and for various purposes, Barks, Gums, Salt, Salt Fish, Sealskins and Oil, Sperm and Black Whales.

Second—Wheat and Flour, Fine Wool, Hides, Tallow, and Horns,

Third—Wines, Flax and Hemp. Cotton would form another article of export. Specimens sent home are of the best quality; but a sufficiently extensive trial has not been made to ascertain what would be the cost of production if followed with spirit and preserverance. Almonds, Aniseed, Bees' Wax and Honey, Barilla, Cheese for India and China, Carraway, Cochineal, Coriander, Dried Fruit, such as figs, currants, raisins, and prunes; Hops, Vegetable Oils, Olives, Citron Oranges, &c. &c., may all be produced; to which may be added the very important article Silk.

Another advantage, not exactly in the commercial way, but still tending to produce wealth, is mentioned by the author, who in this case shall speak for himself. Should his idea be realized, let Bath, Cheltenham, and George Robins look to it. The two former will lose many of their frequenters; the latter the subject matter of a sentence in capitals. He will no longer be able to recommend his bargains to the retired Indian with more money than liver.

If the peculiar mode of colonization adopted should accomplish the end with which it has been devised, rendering South Australia different from all modern colonies, and far superior to any with respect to wealth, refinement, and the state of society, the existence of this colony will prove highly advantageous to the British inhabitants of India. As the European constitution suffers from the climate of Hindostan, it is the practice with British residents in that country to remove their children at an early age (and generally accompanied by their mother) to be educated in a more healthy spot. The nearest country in which, under a healthy climate, good education can be obtained, is England. It follows that parent and child, as well as, in many cases, husband and wife, are separated by an immense distance, for a great number of years, and not unusally for life. In the next place, change of climate is the general prescription of Indian physicians to Indian invalids. But in order that the resident of Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, should reach a cooler climate, he must either travel by land to a temperate Northern latitude, or sail across the Line (through the fire, as it were) into the temperate regions of the Southern hemisphere. This course being infinitely more convenient to persons in bad health, is much preferred by those who can afford to pursue it; and thus Cape Town, Hobart Town, and Sydney, (the only towns in the South where an individual can remain to recruit his health) are commonly visited by Indian invalids. But in none of these towns does the Anglo-Indian gentleman meet with a state of society that is otherwise than disagreeable to him, or even with the physical comforts, much less with the luxuries which long habit has taught him to consider as necessaries. He obtains coolness for the body, but wants every thing else that would be of service to him,—a comfortable house, the company of his wife and children, pleasant society, and entertainment for the mind. Yet what is there to prevent the formation, in one of the Southern Colonies, of a sort of pleasure-town, like one of our watering-places, where, within five or six weeks' sail of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, the children of Anglo-Indian, might, under the eye of their mother, obtain as good an education as at Brighton; and whither the Indian invalid might resort with the certainty of finding all that he could desire? There is nothing to prevent it, but the state of all the Southern Colonies,—the poverty and wildness of South Africa and Western Australia, and the horrid convict system of Van Diemen's Land a New South Wales. The establishment of such a town at the Swan River was recommanded to some of the founders of that miserable settlement; and though the project appears ridiculous now, when after five years the settlers do not raise enough food for themselves, still it is a project well deserving the attention of the founders of South Australia, whose aim it is to establish something widely different from any modern colony. The project, considering the facts on which it is based, must inevitably succeed, if the numerous precautions taken for rendering South Australia a civilized colony from the beginning should prove successful Even the partial success of the project at first, would tend to promote its complete success ultimately; for there can be no doubt, that every Anglo-Indian gentleman who should be induced to visit the colony, would, by doing so, help to promote the wealth and civilization of the colonists. It seems more than probable, also, that many who should establish their families in the colony, and visit them from time to time, would afterwards invest their savings in the purchase of public land, and settle permanently on their property. To those who know how much retired Indians suffer from the damp and changeable climate of England, and how disagreeable English society with its purely English tastes, its coldness towards strangers, and its insolent assumption of superiority towards the first generation of new-rich, is to the greater part of Anglo-Indians, this last speculation will appear by no means extravagant. But all depends on the merits of the navel system of colonization. In case the merits of that system should, as is expected, lead families of an order superior to the common run of emigrants to join the first body of settlers in this colony—heads of families, that is, who would not fail to provide for the good education of their own children—then the colony will immediately offer to Anglo-Indians the two grand desiderata of their situation,—pleasant society, and good schools, in a fine climate, and not far off.

The natural features of the country, according to the reports of a variety of *superficial* surveys (for we do not conceive that other than superficial surveys have been made), are very promising. The climate is beautiful; the soil is good; the surface, now champagne, now undulating, sometimes thickly wooded, sometimes open, sometimes thinly studded with trees. There is great plenty of good pasture; the wild graminivorous animals have attained the largest size of which they are supposed to be capable; and, from various experiments, fresh water it seems, can always be found by digging, when there are no natural springs or lakes. The reports as regards the sea are more to be depended on; for they are all made by nautical men. A glance at the map shows that there is great facility of water carriage and of water communication The territory is deeply indented by the sea; the river Murray has been traced one thousand miles, and found navigable; two large and most excellent harbours exist, there are several good ones, more are likely to be found; and the whole of the coast appears accessible in moderate weather—at least we hear nothing of surf or breakers. The sea teems with fish for the table, as well as with seals and whales. The proposed territory extends from the tropic of Capricorn southward till it is bounded by the ocean, and from the 132nd to the 141st degree of east longitude. In other words, its surface is at least as extensive as France, Spain, and Portugal. Several islands are included in the territory; the most important of which is Kangaroo Island. This spot is about 80 miles long by a breadth varying from 25 or 30 few miles. It has a capital harbour; has been the most minutely surveyed; and, judging from the volume, appears the best adapted to a settlement.

Some of the circumstances under which persons may advantageously emigrate, are mentioned in the book. This, however, is a matter on which every one must judge for himself. Of the intended manner of carrying the plan into execution, we have little account: but of this anon. The colony is to pay its own expenses; at least its expenses are not to be paid by the Mother Country. At first, it is to be governed by what is called a Crown Colony—it is to be governed by the King in Council,—that is, by the Colonial Secretary. When the population reaches 50,000 souls, it is to have a constitution, and we presume a legislative assembly. The following is an abstract of the leading provisions of the intended act under which the colony is to be established.

1 All that part of Australia which lies between the 132d and the 141st degrees of east longitude, and between the southern Ocean and the Tropic of Capricorn, together with the islands adjacent thereto, is erected into a British Province, by the name of south Australia, and declared, with respect to government, independent of every other colony.

2. All the lands within the above limits are declared to be public lands; and are placed under the management of a Board of Commissioners sitting in London.

3. There is but one way in which every individual may obtain a private property in any of the said lands; namely, by paying for the same in ready money.

4. Subject to the above condition, and to the necessity of previous surveys, every one shall be free to acquire a private property in the said lands, and without limit as to quantity or situation.

5. The lowest price at which public land shall ever be sold in the colony, is twelve shillings per acre.

9. Subject to the above provision, Commissioners are authorized to raise or lower the price of public notice of any intended change in the price, and of the period during which the higher or lower price is to be required.

7. All sales to be conducted in public.

8. The foregoing provisions declared to be fundamental articles of the constitution of South Australia, and not to be changed without the authority of Parliament.

9. That the whole of the money obtained by the sale of public land shall form an emigration fund, and shall be employed by the Commissioners in conveying poor labourers to the colony.

10. All the poor persons taken to the colony by means of the emigration fund, shall be as far as it is possible to make the selection, young adult persons, of both sexes in equal proportion.

But until land shall have been sold there can be no emigration fund derived from the sale of land. Capitalists, therefore, going to the colony and buying land, would have to wait for about six months until labourers could be brought to them with the money that they had paid for land. During those six months, the colony would perish for want of labour. To meet this difficulty—in order to provide emigrating capitalists with an ample supply of labour from the outset—

11. The Commission of Public Lands and Emigration is impowered to anticipate the sales of land, by receiving purchase-money on account from emigrants intending to buy land, and, if necessary, by raising a loan or loans, to be secured on the whole public land of the colony; and to employ such loan or loans in conveying selected labourers to the colony.

The object of the Commissioners will, of course, be to furnish a sufficient supply of labour to the first emigrating capitalists; and it may be taken for granted, that they will provide a passage for such labourers (being young adults, of both sexes in an equal proportion) as any capitalist may wish to hire in England.

MR. BABBAGE'S CALCULATING MACHINE.

THURSDAY was a proud day for the Mechanic's Institute; for, on the occasion of Dr. Lardner describing the Calculating Machinery invented by Mr. Babbage, Lord Brougham introduced the illustrious foreigner Mr. Dupin; to whom Dr. Birkbeck, on behalf of the Institute, presented its diploma. The theatre was of course crowded in every part and the distinguished visiters were received with loud cheers.

Dr. LARDNER'S account of the Calculating Machine occupies three lectures. In this, the first, he could only give a general description, or outline; leaving the details for the subsequent ones. The learned Doctor commenced by remarking upon the extensive use made of numerical tables in navigation, astronomy, and other sciences; and gave some curious instances of the incorrectness of printed tables such as the logarithmic numbers of the *Nautical Almanac*, compiled by the board of Longitude in one volume of which, one single person discovered a thousand errors. These arose not only from erroneous computation, but from errors of the printer which escaped detection. The extent of the errors is easily accounted for, when it is known that successive numbers are inferred from a previous one; and if that one be incorrect, it follows that the whole of those founded on it must be wrong also. Dr. Lardner stated, as a curious coincidence, that several computers have been known to fall into the same identical error; so that any check upon the accidental incorrectness of computation by comparison was at best uncertain.

To obviate the serious inconveniences to science resulting from these errors, is the object of the Calculating Machinery. The idea of a calculating machine, Dr. Lardner said, was not new. Leibnitz and Descarts each invented one; but theirs were only fitted for a particular kind of calculation. The difficulty which Mr. Babbage had to overcome, was to discover one property or principle common to all tables, and construct his machine accordingly. But as the errors of transcribing and printing were as numerous as those of computing, it was also necessary, in order to insure correctness, that the machine should itself transfer its results at once to type or copper. To explain the principle on which the machine was formed, Dr. Lardner exhibited two tables: one consisting of the squares of six numbers, the other of the cubes of the same; with columns of the differences formed by successive subtractions of the right hand column from the left: each of these tables gave different results, but of the same kind,—that is, in the differences of the squares the remaining numbers were always 2, and in those of the cubes 6; and this would be the case *ad infinitum*. As these derivative numbers were produced by successive subtractions, it followed that the differential numbers could be reproduced by addition: thus, all the Calculations are reduced to addition and the Calculating Machine is simply an adding machine.

The machinery, when complete, will present an elevation of ten feet square; composed of seven columns, each consisting of eighteen wheels moving horizontally; the edges of each wheel having the figures 1 to 9 and 0 marked on them, and presenting to the eye only one at a time. The seven columns consist of six differential numbers, and one tabular result; and the figures are read downwards, from top to bottom, the units being below. By turning a handle, the wheels are set in motion, so that each column of figures successively adds itself to that on its left; and as the result appears, the figures forming are impressed by punches on to a copper plate. A description of the mechenical means by which these operations are effected, will form the subject of the other two lectures; but the principle by which the machinery produces the result may be sufficiently understood by stating, that when the calculation of one number is completed, the wheel which shows that figure is thrown out of gear, and the corresponding punch then transfers the figure to its right place on the copperplate. Not only the action of the punches, but the proper movement of the copperplate, is regulated by the machinery. The contrivance for carrying the 10 in the process of addition, is as simple as it is ingenious. The numbered wheel has attached to its axis several fingers or claws, arranged in a spiral form; and when a 10 is to be carried, that is, when a 0 comes in front, a claw or finger catches a click in the wheel that gives it motion, by which means the addition of the 10 is made. From the copperplates thus covered with indented figures, a cast is taken in metal; from which stereotype pages are printed, without the possibility of error.

The machine is not yet entirely completed. A drawing of so much of it as is finished was shown; and detached portions of its machinery were exhibited to show its action. Dr. Lardner's exposition was so lucid, that the youngest of his hearers could not fall of comprehending the details of the complicated subject.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Lord Brougham came forward, amidst extraordinary cheering; and, after expressing the pleasnre he felt in assisting in the object of the meeting, assured the members of the deep interest he had always and still felt in the progress of popular education, and of his strenuous endeavours officially and in private to promote its extension by all means in his power.

A MISS-DIRECTED LETTER.

[By a very extraordinary accident, arising perhaps from the circumstance of an *interregnum* in the Post Office department, the following letter, evidently intended for somebody else, has been delivered at the office of the "New Monthly Magazine." The direction reads as if it were meant for Mr Colburn, but it is certain, that although his Christian name be Henry, nobody would address him as "dear Henriette;" besides which, it would be a work of supererogation to write an account of what is going on in England to the proprietor of the "Court Journal." The fact appears to be, that the letter is the fulfilment of a promise on the part of some French Nobleman or Gentleman—they are all *Counts* in the indictment of letters—to give some *chère amie* a detail of his proceedings in the English metropolis. As it has fairly been delivered in Marlborough-street, we make no ceremony in using it; the sinature is scarcely legible—it looks something like "*Pickle and Mustard*. We were, however, not sufficiently interested in the result, to send for either Mr Wilkinson and Mr. Pettigrew to decipher it; as we have it, so have our readers.]

London, June 16, 1834.

My dear Henriette—According to my promise, I sit down to give you news of myself, again in this dull city, which its dull inhabitants fancy one of the loveliest spots on the face of earth, just as a toad hermetically sealed in a block of stone, believes his sitting-room extremely convenient. People like the English, who eat so much solid food, and drink port wine and porter, have but a very cloudy notion of the volatility and volubility which light food, light wine, and a clear sky naturally inspire. I cannot for myself endure the miserable, smoky, brick houses, ranged like so many dens along the streets, into which their windows give light; and in London there are not a dozen inclosed or insulated houses.

Burlington House is one—it is deserted. Devonshire House is another—but our charming Duke is not yet in town. The Duke of Portland's, in Cavendish-square, is a third—but he is gone to Lisbon with his daughter, Lady Howard de Walden, who has taken her departure to join her husband, who has most favourably distinguished himself as a diplomatist. Rokeby, the agreeable Edward Montague, (of whom I used once to be jealous,) has a fourth, at the corner of Portman-square, a house altogether in a garden, in which, I am told, formerly the chimney-sweepers were wont to banquet on Monday; the present appearance of the building gives one every reason to believe that they were in the habit of leaving the contents of their soot-bags on the premises before they retired.

Lord Lansdowne's is another good specimen of a garden house, and he has hit upon a mode of lighting a saloon new to me, and quite delightful; the lamps are placed outside of large plate-glass fan-lights, so that you have all the illumination and none of the caloric. Lord Chesterfield's is another such house, but much unemployed. Dorchester House is another; but Lord Hertford in consequence of the recent death of the dowager Marchioness, has not yet blazed forth in his accustomed splendour. I was making an observation upon the want of fine hotels in London, to a wit here, and said to him, as I have said to you, that there were not above a dozen houses in the town, *entre cour et jardin*. Said he, I will show you one more than you have reckoned, and that is a bookseller's shop at the corner of Bow-street. How said I, can that be *entre cour et jardin?* "Because," said he, "it is between Martlett-*court* and Covent-*garden*."

Although I cannot bring myself to admire London, I must admit that I am extremely well received—absolutely *fêted*. The women of this country have a decided affection for foreigners, and give the strongest possible practical proofs of distaste for their heavy, plodding, slumbering husbands and fathers, and cluster round an exotic like bees about a rose-bush. Still Henriette, dear Henriette, you are secure; my affections are not to be warped or influenced by these "agitating attacks." I like to see the world, and having, as *you* know and they do *not*, but limited means, I endure these oppressive attentions in order to gratify my propensity for inquiry upon the most reasonable terms; not to speak of the advantages derivable to me from an unrestricted intercourse with all clauses of society in the communications which I am able to make to our friend De M., as to affairs in general, for which, I ought to tell you, he has at last agreed to increase my remuneration. Hating the English character as I do, it is quite glorious so voluptuously to forage upon the enemy.

You will perceive that I am "Count" in this country—the ladies and the newspapers have given me this brevet; as it is not the fashion in England to appear *décoré*, my having no kind of order does not appear so remarkable here as it does on the continent. I have got the smallest possible lodgings, in Duke-street, St. James's; but I live entirely on the world, which delights to flatter and feed me; and having got my name into a club which admits "distinguished foreigners" as honorary members *gratis*, I breakfast there upon their wretched tea, with blue milk and yellow eggs, which, with all my love of country, do not endear themselves to me by the fact of their having been laid at least three months before, in France. Of coffee, the deluded people have as much idea as they have of conversation.

Every day brings its engagements; indeed, if I were to attempt to describe all that I see and hear, I should fill a volume per week. However, I have attained the highest point, for I have dined with the King—a circumstance which never would have happened to me in my own country, if I had lived to the age of Methuselah. His Majesty conducted himself exactly as any English gentleman would—gave toasts in the national manner—and made speeches. He is just now extremely popular with the country, on account of an address which he delivered *extempore* to the Bishops, expressive of his royal determination to uphold the rights of the Church. To show you, however, how small the official power of an English Monarch is, I need only tell you, that within eight-and-forty hours

of the King's having expressed this solemn resolution, in the most solemn manner, his Ministers issued what they call here a commission (and by which the whole government of this country is now carried on) to inquire into the state of the Church revenues, with a view to appropriate them to lay purposes; and yesterday, Lord Grey appointed a Colonel Hay to some high official situation, who, in Parliament, not three months since, proposed the expulsion of the Bishops from Parliament.

I was at both Lady Mansfield's parties on two following Thursdays, both extremely full and extremely hot, but extremely agreeable; and our excellent friend De——has taken me two or three times to Lady Salisbury's Sunday *conversazione*, where whist is admitted —after mid-night, I believe.

At Almack's. I am in my element—all my most absurd jumps and pironettes, at which you and my poor aunt used to laugh, come into play here as grace and activity; and the poor dowdy girls who jump and bump themselves about the room till they shake their curls into bell-ropes, vow that, except Shandor or Flahault, or some other half-dozen, they never saw anything so perfect as my performances.

Their Opera here is occasionally good; but it might be much better and please them no more, it might be much worse and please them just as well; they care nothing for the performance—not one in a hundred comprehends a syllable of the language; and as for music, they are told by their masters, or some extremely learned friend, or by—what they rely on most of all—the newspapers, that such a man is a magnificent singer, such a woman a delightful dancer that one composer is divine, and that another composer is odious; and accordingly they wriggle and twist themselves about in order to effect ecstacies, and turn up their eyes with delight, and their noses with contempt, under the direction of their leading journals.

The theatres are below criticism. Shakspeare, who after Moliére, Racine, and a few other French writers, is perhaps the best of the playmakers, is never acted unless to introduce a concert or a coronation: the comic authors are equally neglected; and the great theatres, as they call them, are devoted to ballets, masquerades, tumbling and horsemanship. Nobody, however, goes—at least I know nobody that does. I went once and acted in masque, and had my pocket picked—to be sure I did not lose much; but the idea of the thing was enough.

Fish dinners, at two places—Grisaitch and Blackhole I think they are called—are the fashion just now. I was at one, only three days since; it is an excessively comical proceeding. A party of people get into a boat—or carriages if you like—and go away from their comfortable homes to an inn whose windows project over a huge bed of ill-smelling mud, and where little dirty bare-legged boys puddle and tumble for money—the sun glaring in from the water, and the breeze wafting into the rooms the combined flavour of pitch, tar, and the kitchen.

Presently in march some eight or ten waiters with dishes covered with tin tops, all of which they deposit upon the table, and the company sit down; the covers are removed; then you see twenty different sorts of fish dressed twenty different ways, but, with the exception of eels, (which, being the richest of fish, they sometimes attempt to *dress*, in our sense of the word,) everything is fried and boiled, with melted butter, and potatoes as hard as bullets, and as white as tennis balls. Of all these dishes, men, women, and children, indiscriminately eat, and having made themselves nearly sick by their exertions, the doors fly open again, and the waiters reappear with more dishes and tin covers, and you are served with hundreds of a small fry called "white *bêtes*" —over these the connoisseurs squeeze lemon—I am not sure whether they add sugar; and having prepared the mess, swallow such quantities of it as would astound you; and after this they proceed to eat great pieces of roast meat and then fowls, and ducks, and quantities of peas and beans plain boiled, with more melted butter; and having washed all this down with port and claret, and a sort of ginger beer which they sell in England for champague, they conclude with a dessert, wind up the day by paying twenty or thirty pounds for the entertainment and return to town too late to fulfil any pleasant engagement they may have, and just in time to go to bed to sleep off the fumes of their feast, and escape, if they can, the head-ache which threatens them in the morning To be sure I ought not to complain, for the dear lady who made up the party insisted upon my being her guest, and accordingly her exemplary husband paid my share of the bill, and was good enough to ride home on his own coach-box to make room for me inside his carriage, as it turned out wet.

One night last week I was at the House of Commons. I was introduced to the Speaker before he went in to take the chair, and was highly gratified by the reception which I met with. His manners are charming, and although dignified in an eminent degree, while fulfilling the duties of his important and arduous office of president, there is a kindness, and even playfulness in his conversation in private life, which I found most agreeable.

We entered the House by the Members' door, and were placed in seats exactly similar to those of the Members, under the gallery and the body of the House, although, technically speaking, out of the House, inasmuch as we were without the bar. There was a very full attendance of Members, and the smell was very oppressive. What struck me most forcibly was the strange variety of hats which they wore, for they were almost all covered; in fact, I never saw an assembly of similar importance—if there be such a thing in Europe —so little calculated to inspire either awe or respect.

On the ministerial bench I saw Lord Althorp who looks like a farmer; Lord John Russell, who looks like a frog; Lord Palmerston, who looks like a man-milliner; and Sir James Graham, who looks like an English gentleman—indeed he is the *beau ideal* of the island aristocrat. Mr. Edward Ellice is a good bluff-looking man, and was sitting in earnest conversation with a member whose name I think they told me was Baumgarten, although I could not find it in the list of Members when I went home. Mr. Ferguson was also there, who, they told me, had been imprisoned in Newgate for a riot some years ago; and Mr. Whittle Harvey, a particular friend of Lord Brougham, who has made a great complant that he his not permitted to be a pleader in the courts here, being, as he thinks fully entitled to be called to the bar. I saw, too, Mr. Jeffrey, the writer of the "Edinburgh Review," to whom I had been previously introduced: and Sir Edward Codrington, the admiral who did us so much good at Navarino, by crippling the Turks, who before that time were rather important allies of the English—he is a heavy man, but they say brave, and is called "Go it, Ned," —the reason why, I was unable to learn.

You may remember how often we have endeavoured to comprehend in its true sense the meaning of the words "the liberty of the press," we fancying it meant the power of the Government to press sailors into the King's service. I found out my mistake: it means the privileges of the newspapers. Not only have the reporters of the papers seats assigned them in the gallery, but public journals,—or, as they are called now, the "fourth estate,—have their individual representatives in Parliament;—Mr. Walter represents the "Times;" Mr. Cobbett represents his own "Register:" Mr. Baines represents the "Leeds Mercury;" Colonel Torrens represents the "Globe; Mr. Buckingham represents the "Parliamentary Review: Mr. Whittle Harvey the "Sunday Times; Mr. Spankie the "Morning Chronicle;" this is quite as it should be,—especially, as I am told, that, although the Ministers here govern the country, the newspapers govern them.

On the opposite side of the House I saw Sir Robert Peel, whom I knew; Mr. Goulburn; and Sir Henry Hardinge, whom I hate, not only for his participation in that ruinous battle of Waterloo, but for the manner in which he upholds everything English; I cannot bear nationality of this sort. Cobbett was pointed out to me. He looks like a farmer,—but a very respectable one. And Hume I saw,—at whose calculations we used to have so many laughs when he was fancied by the mobility here, a much greater man than he passes for now;—he is a remarkably ill-looking man, but married a great fortune. The history of his dissecting his brother is a true one. But he justifies his conduct by solicitude to ascertain the complaint by which he lost him; and says—"I cannot say that I dissected him for I didn't. I only jooost oppened him to see what he died o'."

I was quite pleased to see Sir Francis Burdett looking so well. I met him afterwards, and he desired to be remembered to you; he was walking with Sir Charles Wetherell, which surprised me, knowing how their principles differ, but it seems the sharp edge of Sir Francis' politics is worn down; which annoys some of his violent supporters, who swear he shall not represent Westminster again. If he does not, Lord Grey will make him a peer; he serves a great many people in that way when he takes it into his head.

I heard Lord Palmerston speak upon the foreign policy of England, of all the men I ever heard, I like him the best, at least upon that topic;—there is something so liberal in his views,—so careless of what are called the interests of his country,—nothing selfish,—that I could have fancied one of our Deputies, or even Talleyrand himself, was discussing the subject. A Mr. Thompson—Monsieur Tonson—spoke too, about trade and commerce; and also pleased me very much. You remember him in Paris, and the little *on dits*. They do not seem to mind thoes things here, but, be that as it may, Thompson is a treasure to *us*. I do not think that our excellent King—absolute as he has become, I still call him excellent—could have more efficient allies than Thompson and Palmerston;—the latter they call Cupid; why I know not, except as his blindness is alluded to, for he is quite *passé* as to loveability.

I heard no eloquence, and I fancy myself a judge, for I am told, except young De—, that no ody born in France writes with a better idiom than myself. The debate—if debate it could be called—consisted of merely questions and answers; in which it seemed to me that the opposition had the best of it. The Speaker wears a long powdered wig, like one of their Judges here, and a silk gown; over his coat he had the red ribband of the Bath, of which he is a Knight Grand Cross.

I went two evenings after into the House of Lords and there, to be sure, I saw such a scene as I never could have anticipated even in this shopkeeping country. Lord Brougham, who is the great liberal, and represents the "Penny Magazine" in the Upper House, as Mr. Torrens does the "Globe" in the other, was jumping and skipping about, shrieking out contradictions and hooting out assertions in a tone better suited to what they call here, pottouses (I don't know if that is the way to spell the word) than such an august assembly. And then,—which I could not have believed if I had not seen it—a little bandy-legged fellow, in full dress, walked into the House and gave the Chancellor a glass of something sufficiently strong to have killed a French post-horse, which they call "groge," or "grogg;" and there was a noise and a scuffle, and a pertness of reply and an insolence of manner; in short I said to myself if this goes on much longer what we hear of the abolition of this House of Lords is likely, at no great distance of time to be verified.

Lord Brougham is desperately hideous and so is Lord Durham. You remember the mistake which occurred at the Salon when he was living amongst us, and when some flippant observation of his was met by a man's saying to him, "Tais toi, Negre," mistaking him for a black. If I did not know this fact I should have doubted it, because he is no more black than I am—he is as yellow as a Napoleon.

He represent the "Times," I am told and is very angry at the present state of affairs; however, all I hear is from our fair friend with the curls,—an authority which, I ought to say has never yet deceived me.

I was taken the other night to Kensington Palace to the *soiree* given by the Duke of Sussex, as President of the Royal Society; was waiting a long time before the Prince made his appearance, for he had a dinner party and they sat late. I was a good deal amused by the way in which he addressed his chaplain whom he called Domine; and still more pleased with a joke, which I am afraid I can hardly explain to you, although you insist upon my writing to you in English: —There was a Doctor Peacock dancing attendance upon him and his Royal Highness's great delight was to call him Dr Peafowl; at which everybody laughed excessively.

He has a very fine library, and seems very anxious to pass for a *savant*. Like all the Royal Family, he is extremely affable and good natured, very big and black about the whiskers, which I think must be darkened by some preparation, for the family are universally fair. Some men "*die* for love," perhaps His Royal Highness "*dyes* for glory." This is a pun which I shall leave you to make out.

I did not go to Oxford. I regret it because I have no doubt it was a fine *spectacle*; but I own my pleasure would have been a good deal deteriorated by the sight of Wellington so honoured, so venerated, so worshipped, I may say, as he was there. I did not, however, abstain on that account, for we who travel are adepts in the agreeable dissimulation which dresses the countenance in smiles, while the heart is bitterly affected; but I felt, as the University had so decidedly refused our Ambassador a degree, that it would be offensive for any of us to attend.

I ought to tell you a joke of Mr. de Telleyrand which will make you smile. The Prince happened to call upon the Duke of Wellington just as he was looking at two or three of the robes which, at certain periods of the ceremony of his Installation, he was to wear at Oxford. Talleyrand could not avoid his jest. "So," said he to his Grace, "Canonicals! Why, Duke, you are going to end just where I began."

The Duchess de Dino was a good deal cut up about the disappointment; and it was agreed that her not going should be put upon the illness of one of her children. I think I should have gone if *they* had; for I am told if Talleyrand had been made a Doctor, it was proposed that he and Lord Wynford should dance a *pas de deux* in the theatre.

It is the fashion with this overstarched religious nation to go on Sunday to the Zoological Gardens. I went this last Sunday with no compunctious visitings; but it does seem to me—the whole world is full of contradiction—that a steady sober set of people, who at this moment are covering the table of the House of Commons with petitions for the better observance of the Sabbath, and to attain which end three or four Bills are going through their Parliament, might if they acted consistently do something more suited to the day than run to see an elephant wash, a rhinoceros canter, or little monkeys frisk. For us, luckily being what the vulgar folks here call Papists, we care little about such matters. Our Sunday is no day of gloom, and having performed our devotions, we feel ourselves justifiably fulfilling the injunctions of our Maker, by devoting to gaiety and pleasure the remainder of a day sanctified to Him, by the abstinence from all labour and care. But here, where I really believe many of the people go to evening church after having witnessed the washing of the beasts it is too ridiculous?

One of the pious frauds which these very sedate islanders commit upon themselves, is that of having what they call Fancy Fairs for the benefit of certain charitable institutions. The people, I must own, are really and truly charitable—but they have a fashion even in that—instead of giving their guineas or pounds for those purposes, the young ladies go about and buy bits of gauze and ribband, and beads and gum, and brushes, and gold paper and artificial flowers: and bits of ribband and tinsel and foil and bead, and set themselves down to make little toy and trinkets and card-cases, and purses and watch-papers and pen-wipers, and a variety of similar necessary articles which, at a certain time, they expose for sale in some public place, and the proceeds go to the uses of the favoured establishment. But lest these little innocent efforts, these pen-wipers, and purses, and card-cases, and watch-papers, should not fetch a sufficiently high price, the young ladies go themselves, and, *undressing* for the occasion in evening costume, stand behind the counters, firing off their most engaging looks and bewitching smiles, in order to fascinate a crowd of strangers men out of an extra shilling or two. And these are the shy misses who shudder at foreign assurance!

These fancy fairs are doubly bad; for while they reduced the daughters of the aristocracy to the level of *boutiquières* they seriously injure the *boutiquières* whose vocation they so charitably assume. If they bought the articles and sold them again, the absurdity would be all the mischief; but when these ingenious young creatures, or, as the lower orders call them, "creechurs," club their talents to supersede the industry and destroy the profits of their inferiors, they do more serious injury to the hard-working and industrious classes, than they do of good to the institutions for which they profess so great an interest.

I must, however, my dear Henriette, conclude my letter. You shall hear from me shortly again. Tell my aunt what you think proper as to my proceedings; and remember, if you write before I write again, it must be in English—that is our compact. Give my best love to G. and De S., and believe me,——Ever yours affectionately.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

BECKFORD'S ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.

To the present generation, the name of Beckford is better known than his works. Had his celebrity depended altogether upon productions, it would probably have been less than it is. His voluptuous tastes, his enormous wealth and the extraordinary uses to which he turned it—the singularity of some parts of his career, the affected mystery of others, and the solitude which has overshadowed its close—have given him in some sense a reputation of circumstances. On the other hand, it may be truly said, that had his apparent advantages of fortune been less, the gifts of nature would have been turned to greater and to better account. His works—and they were all written at a very early period—exhibit indications of genius, which a sterner moral training, a laborious cultivation, the *manure* of study, and the accomplishments of practice, would have enabled to vie with any of his contemporaries. The name of Beckford would illustrate the moral *nocitura* of excessive wealth, better than the names of Longinus, Seneca, and Lateranus exhibited its physical evils.

The first of the two volumes before us has been privately printed for many years; of the whole of the second, we are, from internal evidence, somewhat more doubtful. The cause of their present appearance is the approval with which some authors of high reputation have read them, and the uses to which they have applied their reading

"Some justly-admired authors," says Mr. Beckford in his Advertisement "having condescended to glean a few stray thoughts from these Letters, which have remained dormant a great many years, I have been at length emboldened to lay them before the public. Perhaps, as they happen to contain passages which persons of acknowledged taste have honoured with their notice, they may possibly be less unworthy of emerging from the shade into daylight than I imagined.

"Most of these Letters were in the bloom and heyday of youthful spirits and youthful confidence; at a period when the old order of things existed with all its picturesque pomps and absurdities; when Venice enjoyed her piombai and submarine dungeons; France her Bastile; the Peninsula her holy Inquisition. To look back upon what is beginning to appear almost a fabulous æra in the eyes of the modern children of light, is not unamusing or uninstructive; for, still better to appreciate the present, we should be led not unfrequently to recal the intellectual muzziness of the past.

"But, happily, these pages are not crowded with delineations of landscape, and those effects of natural phenomena which it is not in the power of revolutions or constitutions to alter or destroy."

These Letters, which have at last appeared, seem all to have been addressed to one individual, the confidant of the writer's *jocosa* and *seria*—if at that time really serious matters oppressed the mind of "England's wealthiest son." The greater portion of the first volume is devoted to a descriptive account of part of his grand tour. The first letter, writren in 1780 is dated Ostend; whence the writer proceeded to the Hague, by Ghent and Antwerp. Travelling onward through the low Countries, and occasionally skirting the Rhine, he reached Bavaria; crossed the mountains into Italy; sojourned at Venice; and passing on, visited the chief cities of Italy, from Padua to Naples. A second excursion, in 1782, gave rise to other epistles; the best of which describe his visit to the Carthusian convent of the Grande Chartreuse. In 1787, he went to Portugal; saw the sights and the curiosities of Lisbon and its vicinity; mixed with its court and its nobles, and made sport of its *characters*. Unwillingly obeying, as we understand him, medical orders and presettled arrangements, he travelled by land to Madrid; where the volumes close.

The subject matter of the work has been partly indicated by the author himself, in the passage already quoted. Nature, natural phenomena, and the picture-like effects which men or their productions throw over a scene or present to the eye, are not, however, all upon which his pen is exercised. Throughout, but especially in the second volume, we have sketches of manners, indications of character, and reports of conversations with the great ones of the earth—princes, nobles, bishops, and inquisitors—intermingled with light and elegant, but somewhat mystical criticism, on works of art and *virtue*.

The pervading spirit of the work is that of an elegant voluptuary—of an Aristippean who lives for pleasure, whose wealth is unlimited, whose health is sufficient, and the exercise of whose will is unshackled by a thought of means. Is he tired of his carriage—a horse is at hand for more manly exercise. His gondola, though swift, is slower than he likes—he gets into "a bark with six oars, which sweeps along the waters" The country he is passing though is dreary —he sleeps away the monotonous ride, and spends the night in a garden or a grove, surrounded by the flowers and plants of a Southern clime, and canopied by a Southern sky with its brilliant lights. In the more civilized countries, he takes no heed of his table-milk, bread, wine, and fruits, are almost the only eatables he mentions; in a barbarous region like Spain, we guess from a casual expression, that, like Pharoah, a chief baker attended him, to supply the breakfast table with hot rolls. From the triumphs of art he is content to receive an impression, without tasking his mind to investigate the causes which have produced the effect. But the scientific follower of pleasure knows that its essence is variety and contrast: the Sybarite was not unreasonable who complained of his crumpled rose-leaf, for a luxury should be perfect in itself; but a harder bed would at times be necessary to add soundness to slumber. Mr. Beckford knew all this. When the formal dulness of a court and its courtiers wearied, or the inane chatter of dowager dutchess disgusted him, he stole away to the solitude of a mountain, or the society of a *mixed* company. He would leave his carriage or his steed, to thread forests or climb crags, brave the most piercing wind or the most scorching sun, for the sake of a prospect, and cross a stream that he might look at a cottage and its children. It must not be understood from this, that there is any thing boastful or obtrusive in his book. What we have stated broadly and briefly is scattered in detached passages, only perceptible to close attention, and at last indicated naturally and by the by. We *know* not whether he had a valet, or even a "man;" his *liaisons* are barely hinted at. There is nothing of the gross and gloomy licentiousness of Childe Harold about him. His luxury is more than Oriental, but ennobled by a classical taste, and dignified by a gentlemanly tone, a chivalric "sensibility of principle, under which vice itself lost all its grossness," if it lost not "half its evil."

The literary character of the work is soon told. Its merits are—a flowing narrative, much vivacity and animation, with an elegance which would have been greater had the point and smartness been less. Its defect is—slightness and superficiality, and want of hearty sympathy with man: not that Mr. Beckford is *here* heartless, but there is sometimes too much of "let them eat pie-crust"—or rather, perhaps, the necessity of bread is overlooked. The style is clear and terse, frequently sparkling; the tone coloured by the feelings of the writer. In this point of view, it has some of the interest of an autobiography. We see the modern Cræsus (without a Solon)—amused, pleased, nay sometimes gratified, if not contented, with the first novelty of foreign scenes, and the excitement of rapid motion. As these lose their freshness, a stronger stimulus becomes necessary; bolder but more barren prospects must be viewed, higher and bleaker mountains must be climbed. When nature fails, he must resort to friendship, or what is called such, whimsies, characters, and high life We feel that even these pall upon the jaded pleasure-hunter, so wretched as to have no object of pursuit, till at last he is found refering to the by-gone days, when he was "fervid and ecstatic, the toy of every impulse, the willing dupe of every gay illusion."

We have little room for extracts; but here is a picture of

THE SPANISH NOBILITY OF 1795.

If the race of grandees could, by judicious crossing, be sustained as successfully (as the King's bulls), Spain would not have to lament her present scurvy, ill-favoured generation of nobility. Should they be suffered to dwindle much longer, and accumulate estates and diseases by eternal intermarriages in the same family, I expect to see them on all-fours before the next century is much advanced in its course. These little men, however, are not without some sparks of a lofty, resolute spirit; very few, indeed, have bowed the knee to the Baal of the present hour, to the image which the King has set up. A train of eager, hungry dependants, picked out of inferior and foreign classes from the company of the Duke of Alcudia. Notwithstanding his lofty titles, unbounded wealth, solid power and dazzling magnificence, he is treated by the first class with silent contempt and passive indifference. They read the tale of his illustrious descent with the same sneering incredulity, as the patents and decrees which enumerate the services he has done the state. Few instances, perhaps, are upon record, of a more steady, persevering contempt of an object in actual power, stampt with every ornament royal favour can devise to give it credit, value, and currency.

The next is a bit of description, which proves that he might have forestalled Washington Irving in elaborate elegance of style and fancy, even if he had not chosen to aim at hi her excellencies.

I am resolved to journey along with Quiet and Content for my companions. These two comfortable deities have, I believe, taken Flanders under their especial protection; every step one advances discovering some new proof of their influence. The neatness of the houses, and the universal cleanliness of the villages, show plainly that their inhabitants live in ease and humour. All is still and peaceful in these fertile lowlands: the eye meets nothing but round unmeaning faces at every door, and harmless stupidity smiling at every window. The beasts, as placid as their master, graze on without any disturbance; and I scarcely recollect to have heard one grunting swine or snarling mastiff during my whole progress. Before every village is a wealthy dunghill, *not* at all offensive, because but seldom disturbed; and there sows and porkers bask in the sun and wallow at their ease, till the hour of death and bacon arrives.

But it is high time to lead you towards Antwerp. More rich pastures, more ample fields of grain, more flourishing willows! A boundless plain lies before this city, dotted with cows, and speckled with flowers,—a level whence its spires and quaint roofs are seen to advantage. The pale colours of the sky and a few gleams of watery sunshine gave a true Flemish cast to the scenery; and every thing appeared so consistent, that I had not a shadow of pretence to think myself asleep.

A contemporary, refering to the Preface, considers that Rogers in his *Italy*, and Moore in his *Rhymes on the Roads*, have been indebted to the Letters, but doubts about Byron. To our apprehension, the coincidences between Beckford and Byron are the most striking. It is not likely that the noble poet had read the Letters before the First Canto of *Childe Harold* was written, but there is a faint reflection of similar ideas in the Letters from Lisbon; and they each saw the same curiosities, and travelled when departing the same route. The coincidences of thought, and even of plan, in the Third and Fourth Cantos, are more perceptible. And perhaps the closing part of the following extract might have furnished a hint for the magnificent opening of the Fourth.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

" I stood in Venice, on the Brigade of Sighs,
A palace and a prison on each hand."

Be this as it may, the passages have an interest of their own.

I was entering into a grand harum-scarum discourse with some Russian counts or princes, or whatever you please, just landed with dwarfs and footmen and governors, and staring like me about them, when Madame de Rosenberg arrived to whom I had the happiness of being recommended. She presented me to some of the most distinguished of the Venetian families, at their great casino which looks into the piazze, and consist of five or six rooms, fitted up in a gay flimsy taste, neither rich nor elegant: were a great many lights and a great many ladies negligently dressed, their hair falling very freely about them, and innumerable adventures written in their eyes. The gentlemen were lolling upon the sofas or lounging about the apartments.

The whole assembly seemed upon the verge of gaping, till coffee was carried round. This magic beverage diffused a temporary animation; and for a moment or two, conversation moved on with a degree of pleasing extravagance; but the flash was soon dissipated, and nothing remained save cards and stupidity.

In the intervals of shuffling and dealing, some talked over the affairs of the Grand Council with less reserve than I expected; and two or three of them asked some feeble questions about the late tumults in London. It was one o'clock before all the company were assembled, and I left them at three, still dreaming over their coffee and card-tables. Triez is their favourite game; *uno, due, tre, quatro, ciuque fante, cavallo re*, are eternally repeated: the apartments echoed no either sound.

I wonder a lively people can endure such monotony; for I have been told the Venetians are remarkably spirited, and so eager in the pursuit of amusement as hardly to allow themselves any sleep. Some for instance, after declaiming in the Senate, walking an hour in the square, and fidgeting about from one casino to another till morning dawns, will get into a gondola, row across the lagunes, take the post to Mestre or Fusina, and jumble over craggy pavements to Treviso; breakfast in haste, and rattle back again as if the Devils were charioteers; by eleven the party is restored to Venice, resumes robe and perriwig, and goes to Council.

This may be very true, and yet I will never cite the Venitians as examples of vivacity. Their nerves, unstrung by early debaucheries, allow no natural flow of lively spirits, and at best but a few moments of a false and a feverish activity. The approaches of sleep, forced back by an immoderate use of coffee, render them weak and listless; and the facility of being wafted from place to place in a gondala, adds not a little to their indolence. In short, I can scarcely regard their Eastern neighbours in a more lazy light; who, thanks to their opium and their harems, pass their lives in one perpetual doze. * * * *

At last, I reached once more the colonnades at the entrance, and caught the sea-breeze in the open porticos which front San Giorgio Maggiore. The walls are covered in most place with grim visages sculptured in marble, whose mouths gape for accusations, and swallow every lie that malice and revenge can dictate. I wished for a few ears of the same kind, dispersed about the Doge's residence, to which one might apply one's own, and catch some account of the mysteries within; some little dialogue between the three Inquisitors, or debate in the Council of Ten.

This is the tribunal which holds the wealthy nobility in continual awe; before which they appear with trembling and terror; and whose summons they dare not disobey. Sometimes, by way of clemency, it condemns its victims to perpetual imprisonment, in close, stifling cells, between the leads and beams of the palace; or, unwilling to spill the blood of a fellow-citizen, generously sinks them into dungeons, deep under the canals which wash its foundations; so that, above and below, its majesty iss contaminated by the abodes of punishment. What other sovereign could endure the idea of having his immediate residence polluted with tears? or revel in his halls, concious that many of his species were consuming their hours in lamentations above his head, and that but a few beams separated him from the scene of their tortures? However gailly disposed, could one dance with pleasure on a pavement beneath which the damp and gloomy caverns, whose inhabitants waste away by painful degrees, and feel themselves whole years a dying? Impressed by these terrible ideas, I could not regard the palace without horor, and wished for the strength of a thousand antediluvians, to level it with the sea, lay open the secret recesses of punishment, and admit free gales and sunshine into every den. * * * *

Abandoning therefore the sad tenants of the piombi to their fate, I left the courts, and stepping into my bark was rowed down a canal overshadowed by the lofty walls of the palace. Beneath these fatal waters the dungeons I have also been speaking of are situated. There the wretches lie, marking the sound of the oars, and counting the free passage of every gondola. Above, a marble bridge, of bold majestic architecture, joins the highest part of the prisons to the secret galleries of the palace; from whence criminals are conducted over the arch to a cruel and mysterious death. I shuddered whilst passing below; and believe it is not without cause, this structure is named Ponte dei Sospiri. Horrors and dismal prospects haunted my fancy upon my return. I could not dine in peace, so strongly was my imagination affected; but snatching my pencil, I drew chasms and subterraneous hollows, the domain of fear and torture, with chains, racks, wheels, and dreadful engines, in the style of Piranesi. About sunset I went and refreshed myself with the cool air and cheerful scenery of the Fondamenti Nouvi; a vast quay or terrace of white marble, which commands the whole series of isles from San Michele to Torcello,

"That rise and glitter o'er the ambient tide."

Nothing can be more picturesque than the groups of towers and cupolas which they present, mixed with flat roofs and low buildings, and now and then a pine or cypress. Afar off, a little woody isle, called Il Deserto, swells from the ocean and diversifies its expanse.

The slightness and superficiality already alluded to, is treaceable perhaps to the absence of a pursuit—to the want of knowledge either scientific or practical. The condensation of verse gives weight and vigor to individual ideas, which become diffusive in prose, and retain their chief interest only for a temporary period. Facts are more enduring; at least as objects of comparison, if no longer of instruction. The power of the work, too, is perhaps chemical—combining, rather than creative. It has more the sparkling effervescence of a mineral water, than the spirit of wine; at all events, the wine had scarcely sufficient *body* to keep for so long a period as forty or fifty years.

PROGRESS OF PUBLICATION.

The principal work of the week is Lieutenant Burness *Narrative of a Voyage on the Indus and Travels into Bokhara.* This, however, is a work of "song that charms the sense;" and even eloquence, or something more important than eloquence—*new facts*, pleasantly; told—must yield to sounds; not to mention that it came somewhat too late to admit of adequate perusal and consideration. It may however be said, that the work has two great leading divisions. A voyage up the Indus, for the purpose of a complete survey of that river, which has never yet been attempted; the avowed object being a diplomatic visit to the court of Lahore, with (delicate intention!) "a present of some horses" from the King of England. The author's success in this important mission, and the new tribes he met on his way, raised his ambition or excited his locomotive organs, and induced a wish to traverse regions yet unexplored. Lord William Bentinck acceded to his wish. With every assistance of the Government, but in a private capacity, he started to Bokhara, traversed the country of the Toorkmuns, and the Khorasan, journed amongst the Toorkmuns of the Captain and finally reached Persia. It may be added, that his scientific and historical observations are kept distinct from his personal narrative; an advantage to both parts.

The three volumes are got up with all the typographical taste and graphic elegance which distinguish the publications of Murray: but there is one vital omission. The titlepage tells us "with a Map." An "advertisement" says the Map is to be got separately of Mr. Arrowsmith. This is an improvement upon the itinerant company: it is not only playing *Hamlet* and leaving out the Prince of Denmark, but it is directing us to cross over the way, where, for an additional fee, we may listen to the hero of the tragedy. Whatever is announced on the titlepage should be found in the book;—especially such an essential as a map is to foa tbookravels.

THE REIGN OF SUPERSTITION AND TYRANNY.

Must man for ever tremble, ever watch
With anxious eye another's callous glance?
And waste the fragrance of his faithful soul
Upon some jaded sense, that barely owns
The perfume it destroys? Must he for ever
Lead the same villanous life of shuffiling Chance
And bitter Destiny, and must for ever
His hopes be crushed and blasted? Oh! must Love
That orb long clouded of his twilight life,
Must it then never rise, and bathe his days
In warmth and lustre? Shall his very virtues
Be changed to vices by this withering rule;
Shall he be only faithful as a slave,
And only pious as a dupe? Shall Fear
Be the sole prompter of his honesty?
Shall his necessity alone give alms,
Stripes make him learned, wages make him brave,
Lust be his only love, his only passion hate?
Shall all these multiplied curses on his head
Fall like the storm, and shall he not recoil,
And wrap his mantle round his dizzy skull:
Or in the nearest cavern's gloomy mouth
Seek refuge, though it be a lion's lair?

D' Israeli's Revolutionary Epic.

MISCELLANEA.

The great canal in Burgundy, which was begun many years ago, is at last opened to navigation. The States of Burgundy had ordered the first works in 1775, and the Emperor had continued them. The sums expended on this prodigious undertaking may be estimated at about 1.600,000*l.* sterling. Its length is forty-eight French leagues, and a line of interior navigation of three hundred leagues is now thus assured to trade. There are 189 *edicies*, and a subterranean gallery, pierced through a mountain to the extent of about one-third of a league.

A judgment was pronounced by the First Division of the Court of Session, on Saturday last week, which involves a question of the highest national importance. Sir George Warrender raised an action of divorce against Lady Warrender, whom he accused of adultery. She asserted her innocence; but pleaded in bar of trial, that she was an Englishwoman; and as the marriage had been contracted in England, according to the rites of the English church, it could not he dissolved except by the authority of Parliament. She referred to the famous case of Lolly, who twice contracted a marriage in England, and being tried criminally for bigamy, was convicted, although he had obtained a decree of divorce from his first wife, in the Courts of Scotland. Lolly was sentenced to seven years' transportation, and actually confined for a considerable time in the hulks pursuant to his sentence. Since that time, the parties to English marriages have been repeatedly divorced in Scotland, after acquiring a domicile here; but none of these judgments have been taken to appeal. The Court repelled the preliminary defence of Lady Warrender; and as it is expected that the judgment will be appealed, the country cannot fail to look with anxiety to the mode in which the Lord Chancellor, who is bound to administer Scottish law in a Scottish cause, will decide a case in which there is a direct *conflictus legum* between the laws of the two countries. Upon this subject the laws of England, it is believed, differ from those of every other Protestant state, and many Roman Catholic states.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

A curious statement has been published by one of the papers in Madrid, respecting the number and revenues of the Spanish clergy. It appears that the number of buildings appropriated to reiigious purposes througbout Spain is 28,249; that of the Clergy 159,322; that of the friars and nuns, 96,178. The entire amount of the ecclesiastical revenues is calculated to be fifty millions of dollars; and of this sum, the port consumed by them is shown to exeeed the whole revenues of the state by some eight millions of dollars.

It appears by the intelligence received from New York, that in the Treasury Department the receipts for the first quarter of 1834, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1833, exhibited a deficiency of no less than 2,600,000 dollars, such being a portion of the results of the "experiment" of President Jackson. This deficit was also in the face of double the amount received during the 1834 quarter from the sale public lands compared with that carried to the account of the first quarter pf 1833.

The proceeds of the late Musical Festival in Westminister Abbey, amount to more than 20,000l.; but the expenses, as may be naturally expected, will be very heavy; still there will be a handsome surplus to distribute among the funds for whose benefit the Festival took place.—*Daly papers.* [We may add, that no part of proceeds will drop into the private pocket of Lord Burgherish..]

A metting of East India proprietors was held on Wednesday, at the India House. The power of the Court of Directors to grant salaries exceeding 600l. a year without consulting the proprietors, provided the consent of the Board of Control were given, was the subject of discussion. The opinion of Serjeant Spankie was read: it was in favour of the power claimed by the Directors. ensued, which terminated in a resolution that the Board of Directors should be requested to reconsider the question, and that their decision should be laid before the proprietors, before it was transmitted to the Board of Control. It appeared that Sir James Scarlett had given a contrary opinion to Serjeant Spankie on, a case precisely similiar.

Extract of a letter from Aleppo, dated May 18:—"Ibrahim Pacha is occupied at this moment in bringing the Arabs of the Desert to reason. Those of Koram and Zara have been completely beaten, and are entirely dispersed. These last especially, who comprise nearly 3,000 families, after having defended themselves in a wood against 1,500 irregular cavalry, have been cut in pieces by a reinforcement of 400 regular infantry, who came to join the former. The sudden increase of the water in the woods where these Arabs were, assisted to hasten their ruin. 40,000 head of cattle and considerable booty have been the fruit of this attack, prevoked by the complaints made by the Schah of Persia to Mehemet Ali, on the subject of a caravan of Persia pilgrims, who, on their return from Mecca, had been plundered. The damage is estimated at more than 2,000 purses (300,000 francs), as well in goods as specie. Ibrahim Pacha, by the orders of his father having in vain employed all mild means, resolved to attack them. This general has taken for his share of the booty 8,000 sheep and 1,000 oxen. The troops shared the remainder, which they are silling at low prices. It is said that a great deal of specie was found in the tents of these Arabs. The wandering hordes which have been thus destroyed are the same who pillaged about a year ago a caravan coming from Lattaquia, and in which the European merchants in Syria suffered a loss of nearly 400,000 fr. A few days ago an expedition was made against the Aneziau Arabs, who occupy all the Desert between Damascus and Bagdad. We flatter ourselves that it will also be attended with complete success."—*French paper.*

RESULTS OF THE RACES.—The season is fertile in races: and there has been no lack of gaiety at those famous marts of beauty and sport, Epsom and Ascot; even Moulsey, which must bow to the superior attractions of its splendid rivals, made a good show.

Nothing could exceed the good humour at Epsom. Mr. Batson's horse Plenipotentiary won the Derby: this gratified everybody, except the immediate losers, who bore their calamity, however, with great composure. Mr Batson, upon this occasion, as upon all others, where it has been necessary to assume any particular line of conduct, behaved in the handsomest possible manner. Nor was the result of the Oaks, won by Mr. Cosby's Pussy, less agreeable to the public. There are not two men upon the Turf more popular than the two winners of the season.

Ascot, although graced by the presence of their Majesties, felt severely the attractions of Oxford; but if the leaders of *ton* were necessarily absent, their followers seemed scarcely diminished. The crowds were immense; and but for a fatal accident, which we have elsewhere noticed, everything went off well and gaily. The royal party were extremely well received, and on the last day were joined by the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria.

Moulsey boasted no princes; for, unfortunately, the great day, Thursday, was fixed upon for the Queen's drawing-room, and the royal visit to the Opera; so that, although there was a good attendance of *lords*, there certainly was a scarcity of *ladies*. Mr. Theobold brought his Rockingham to win the King's Plate, which he did; and we presume, will perform a similar exploit at Guildford. There were numbers of booths for eating and playing—for replenishing and depletion—at which a great deal was done. The weather was beautiful, but hot; and the whole affair went of agreeably enough.

FREAKS OF JUSTICE.—Some curious events have taken place in the Courts of Law and Equity, and even in the House of Lords. In the latter place, Lord Brougham, having summoned the Judges to assist him in hearing an appeal in the case of Solarte and Palmer, did not himself attend. The appeal having been adjourned for two days in consequence of there having been no law Lord in the House, the Chancellor, on the Wednesday, pronounced the case a clear one, and spoken in the strongest terms of asperity against the counsel who could recommend such a frivolous and disgraceful measure as an appeal, which his Lordship characterized as an attempt to obtain unfair delay, and finally dismissed it with an award of 360*l.* costs, in order to mark his feelings upon the occasion. It turns out that the Lord Chancellor, when Mr. Brougham, was one of the counsel, in the original cause, who recommended the appeal, at the suggestion of the late Lord Tenterden; and that, moreover, his Lordship at that time declared that the case of Hartley *v.* Case, which was cited as a precedent, was *wrongly decided*, and which, in discussing the appeal in the House of Lords, his Lordship quoted as *settling the question* against the appellant.

In the Court of King's Bench, a case of copyright was tried,—Dewar and Purday,—and the jury not being able to agree, were locked up. They continued locked up all night, and the next morning the foreman informed the Lord Chief Justice Denman that eleven of them were for the plaintiff, and one for the defendant; to this one, Lord Denman read over such parts of the evidence as bore upon his particular scruples, and the jury again retired. They again told the Lord Chief Justice that they could not agree; upon which, one juror only being for the defendant, his Lordship directed them to *nonsuit the Plaintiff*. The Attorney-General, on coming, into court, expressed his surprise at a proceeding, not only unpreeidented, but incompatable with the duties of a Judge; but Lord Denman stopped him in no gentle manner, and desired to hear no more of it.

As far as the Attorney-General goes, his Lordship was obeyed; we suspect, however, that his Lordship is likely to hear a great deal more of it in other quarters.

The last and least—as far as the Court is concerned—of these cases occurred at Clerkenwell, where a jury returned a verdict of not guilty in favour of a prisoner, which, however, they subsequently retracted: upon which Mr. Rotch, the very highly distinguished Chairman of the Justices, sensenced the man to seven years' transportation. "You are a nice Chairman," said the poor fellow, "to sentence a man to be transported whom a jury of his countrymen have acquitted." Mr. Prendergast, counsel for the prisoner, attempted to address Mr. Rotch; but his worship, like his superior in a higher place, stopped him with some warmth, and desired to hear no more of it. Mr. Prendergast gave notice that he should move for a *mandamus* to compel the officer of the court to record the first verdict. This will be argued before Lord Denman!!!

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The charitable, fashionable, and musical world have been for some time kept in a state of general fermentation by the announcement of the Grand Festival (as it is called) in Westminster Abbey. We were surprised and vexed to find the Duke of Newcastle objecting to the locality, and considering the performance of sacred music, in the sacred cause of charity, within the walls of the Abbey, in the light of desecration. The Bishop of London also objected, which is strange, seeing that the performance is under the immediate patronage of the King, who is the constitutional Head of the Church, and who, in sanctioning the present celebration, merely followed the example of his pious father, in whose moral and religious character the most canting busybody, in or out of lawn sleeves, could not, with justice, pick a hole.

Tue opinion thus partially expressed had, however, no weight, and the Abbey was prepared for the performance by Mr. Blore, under the superintendence of Sir Benjamin, and fitted with seats for the accommodation of about three thousand auditors.

On Tuesday, the 24th, the first of the performances took place. Before nine o'clock visiters began to arrive; and at noon their Majesties, with a numerous suite, entered the royal box. They were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Agusta: her Majesty's brother, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningmen, was also of the party. The magnificence of the different uniforms and costumes of the Court was brilliant and imposing.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester were also present.

It is impossible to enter into any detailed criticism upon the performance; but the general effect produced was disappointment from the solo parts, and astonishment and wonder at the choruses. The band was splendidly led by Spugnolesti, and conducted by Sir George Smart. Upwards of 2500 persons were assembled, and the first day's music terminated about four o'clock. Owing to the admirable police arrangements, no accident occurred during the day; and by six everything resumed its quietude and tranquillity.

Excise Duties—It appears by a Parliamentary return, respecting articles charged with excise duties, which was delivered last week, that the average quantity of hops on which duty was paid in the years ending 5th of January, 1831, 1832, and 1833, was 27,991,502lbs.; and that the quantity on which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th of January, 1834. was 32,747,310lbs., making an increase of 44,725,808lbs. The average quantity of malt on which duty was paid in the same three years, was 36,535,056 bushels; and the quantity of which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th of January, 1834, was 40,005,348 bushels, making an increase of 3,48,292 bushels. The average quantity of tea on which duty was paid in the same three years, was 30,529,85lbs; and the quantity on which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th of January, 1834, was 31,829,075lbs., making an increase of 1,229,224lbs. The average quantity of spirits on which duty was paid during the same three years, was 21,978,809 gallons; and the quantity on which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th of Jaunary, 1834, was 21,840,719 gallons; so that the decrease has been 13,090 gallons. The duty on tobacco last year produced 175,444*l.* more than it did in 1831; and the total amount of duty paid on that article, in the United Kingdom, during the last three years, is 9,185227*l.* Nine millions sterling puffed away in smoke, or snuffed up the noses of a small portion of the intellectuals of Great Britain and Ireland in the space of three years! *New Monthly Magazine, July* 1.

English and French Newspapers—It has been agreed between the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Conte (the Director General of the French Post-office), that the newspapers of each country shall circulate in the other, without any charge beyond that to which they are subject in the particular country in which they are respectively published. Thus English papers will be liable to the payment of postage to the amount of *four centimes* each (four fifths of a sous or halfpenny) for delivery in France, and French papers will be delivered duty free in England, because French papers are subject now to the above charges.

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